

APPENDIX D

Cultural Resources Technical Report
City of La Quinta General Plan
2010 Update

Prepared by

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July 8, 2010

**CULTURAL RESOURCES TECHNICAL REPORT
CITY OF LA QUINTA GENERAL PLAN
(2010 UPDATE)**

For Submittal to:

Community Development Department
City of La Quinta
78495 Calle Tempico
La Quinta, CA 92253

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NATIONAL ARCHAEOLOGICAL DATABASE INFORMATION

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Plan (2010 Update)

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USGS Quadrangles: Indio, La Quinta, Martinez Mountain, and Valerie, Calif., 7.5'
quadrangles; T5-7S R6-8E, San Bernardino Base Meridian

Project Size: Approximately 48 square miles

Keywords: City of La Quinta, Riverside County; Coachella Valley/Colorado
Desert; cultural resources overview for general plan update

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Between March and July, 2010, CRM TECH performed a cultural resources overview study on an approximately 37-square-mile area in and around the City of La Quinta, Riverside County, California. The subject of the study is the planning area for the City's general plan, including the current city limits as well as the city's sphere of influence. It measures approximately 10.5 miles along the north-south axis and 8 miles along the east-west axis, extending from the foothills of the Santa Rosa Mountains to the heart of the Coachella Valley. It consists of various sections in T5S R6E, T5S R7E, T6S R6E, T6S R7E, T6S R8E, and T7S R7E, San Bernardino Base Meridian, as depicted in the USGS Indio, La Quinta, Martinez Mountain, and Valerie, Calif., 7.5' quadrangles.

As part of the environmental overview for the general plan, the purpose of this study is to provide the City of La Quinta with the necessary information and analysis to facilitate cultural resources considerations in the planning process and in formulating city policies. In order to inventory previously identified cultural resources and prepare a sensitivity assessment of the planning area, CRM TECH conducted a historical/archaeological resources records search, pursued historical and ethnohistorical background research, carried out a field reconnaissance, and consulted with representatives of Native American groups and local historical societies.

The results of these research procedures indicate that the City of La Quinta contains a large part of one of the richest prehistoric archaeological treasures in the State of California, concentrated particularly along the former shoreline of ancient Lake Cahuilla. In addition, the City of La Quinta has under its stewardship many historic-period buildings ranging from the landmark La Quinta Hotel to mid-20th-century residential buildings built for people of ordinary means. In all, more than 500 archaeological sites, more than 280 buildings and other built-environment features, and more than 170 isolates—i.e., localities with fewer than three artifacts—have also been recorded within the planning area or a one-mile radius thereof. Many of these have been determined to be significant and thus warrant proper protection under federal, state, and local statutes and regulations.

The large number of recorded historic-period buildings, archaeological sites, and other remnants of historic or prehistoric human activities clearly demonstrates that virtually the entire planning area should be considered at least moderately sensitive for cultural resources, and the age of such resources to be anticipated in the planning area may range from the late historic period to as far back as the Archaic Period. In order to facilitate the proper identification and evaluation of potentially significant cultural resources, CRM TECH recommends that the City of La Quinta incorporate the following procedures into the planning process:

- Pursue government-to-government consultation with pertinent Native American representatives and tribal organizations, as determined by the NAHC, in order to

comply with the mandate of Senate Bill 18 on general plans or specific plans (OPR 2005:10-18).

- Establish and maintain channels of routine consultation with the Eastern Information Center at the University of California, Riverside, and local historic preservation groups such as the La Quinta Historical Society, the Coachella Valley History Museum, and the Coachella Valley Archaeological Society.
- Require all proposed project sites to be surveyed by a qualified archaeologist, historian, and/or architectural historian, as appropriate, to identify any potential cultural resources that may be affected, unless the preponderance of the evidence demonstrates that such survey is unnecessary.
- Maintain and expand as necessary the existing historical resources inventory to provide a comprehensive and up-to-date register of known cultural resources; maintain and update at regular intervals the citywide historical resources survey to reflect current status of cultural resources and potential cultural resources and to include non-traditional property types; establish guidelines and procedures to implement the landmark and district program outlined in the Historic Preservation Ordinance.
- Encourage property owners and other citizens to nominate qualified properties to the city's inventory system and/or federal or state registers; provide citizens with all incentives, assistance, and opportunities for historic preservation that are available through various federal, state, or city programs.
- Implement a systematic program to advance public awareness of the city's heritage, generate broad support for its preservation, and enhance community pride in the city.

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INTRODUCTION

Between March and July, 2010, CRM TECH performed a cultural resources overview study on an approximately 37-square-mile area in and around the City of La Quinta, Riverside County, California (Fig. 1). The subject of the study is the planning area for the City's general plan, including the current city limits as well as the city's sphere of influence. It measures approximately 10.5 miles along the north-south axis and 8 miles along the east-west axis, extending from the foothills of the Santa Rosa Mountains to the heart of the Coachella Valley (Fig. 2). It consists of various sections in T5S R6E, T5S R7E, T6S R6E, T6S R7E, T6S R8E, and T7S R7E, San Bernardino Base Meridian, as depicted in the USGS Indio, La Quinta, Martinez Mountain, and Valerie, Calif., 7.5' quadrangles (Fig. 2).

As part of the environmental overview for the general plan, the purpose of this study is to provide the City of La Quinta with the necessary information and analysis to facilitate cultural resources considerations in the planning process and in formulating city policies. In order to inventory previously identified cultural resources and prepare a sensitivity assessment of the planning area, CRM TECH conducted a historical/archaeological resources records search, pursued historical and ethnohistorical background research, carried out a field reconnaissance, and consulted with representatives of Native American groups and local historical societies. The following report is a complete account of the methods and results of the research, and the final conclusion of this study.

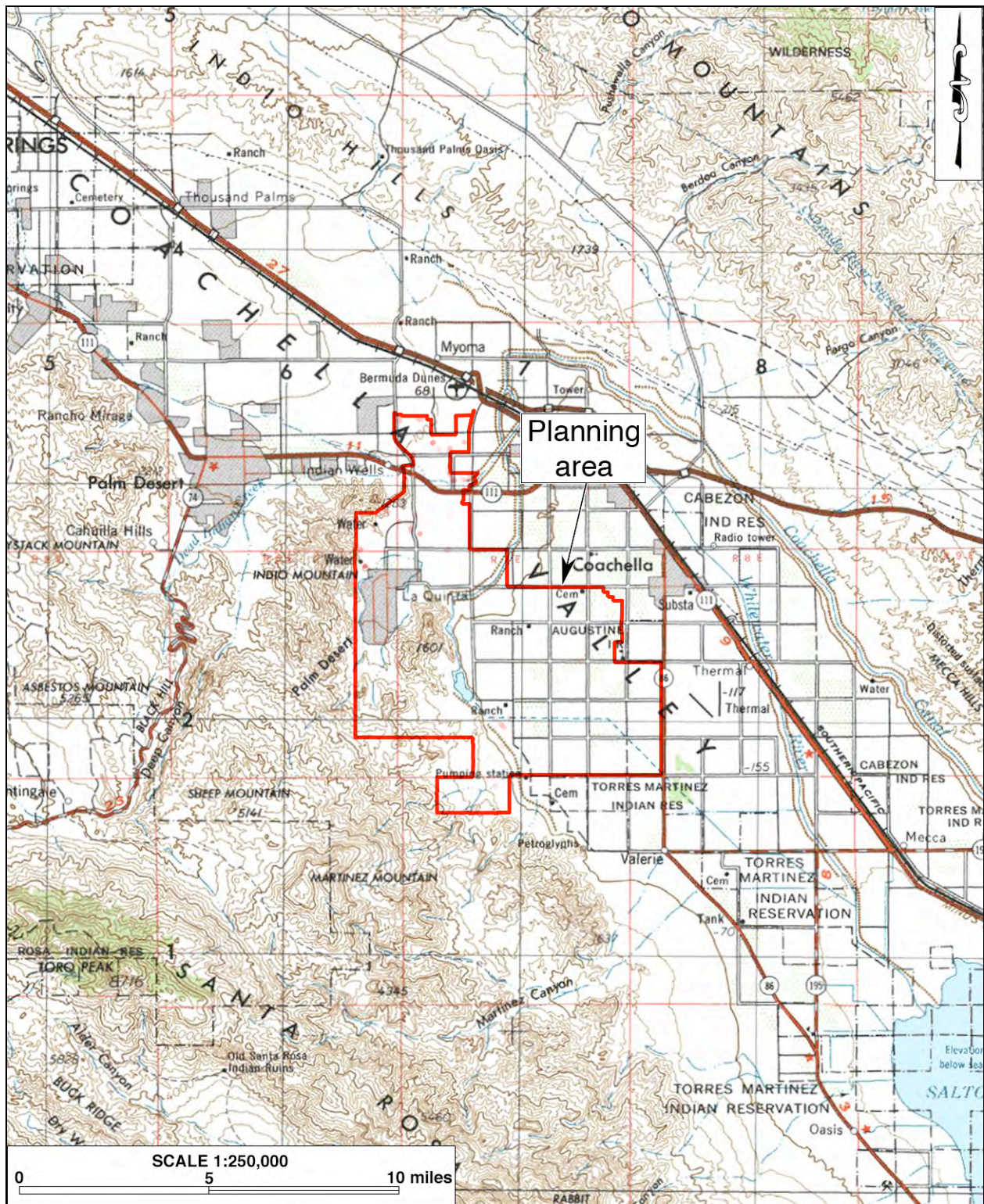
RESEARCH METHODS

RECORDS SEARCH

Between March 22 and May 25, 2010, CRM TECH archaeologist Nina Gallardo (see App. 1 for qualifications) conducted the historical/archaeological resources records search at the Eastern Information Center (EIC), University of California, Riverside. During the records search, Gallardo examined maps and records on file at the EIC for previously identified cultural resources within the planning area, and existing cultural resources reports pertaining to the vicinity. Previously identified cultural resources include properties designated as California Historical Landmarks, Points of Historical Interest, or Riverside County Landmarks, as well as those listed in the National Register of Historic Places, the California Register of Historical Resources, or the California Historical Resources Inventory.

As a part of the records search, CRM TECH archaeologist Deirdre Encarnación (see App. 1 for qualifications) reviewed a number of previous archaeological studies completed in recent years that, collectively, have contributed significantly to the understanding of

Coachella Valley prehistory. This research was intended to update the current contextual information regarding the planning area, especially regarding the early Prehistoric – i.e., Archaic – Period, and to incorporate the findings of these studies into future cultural resources considerations in the planning process.



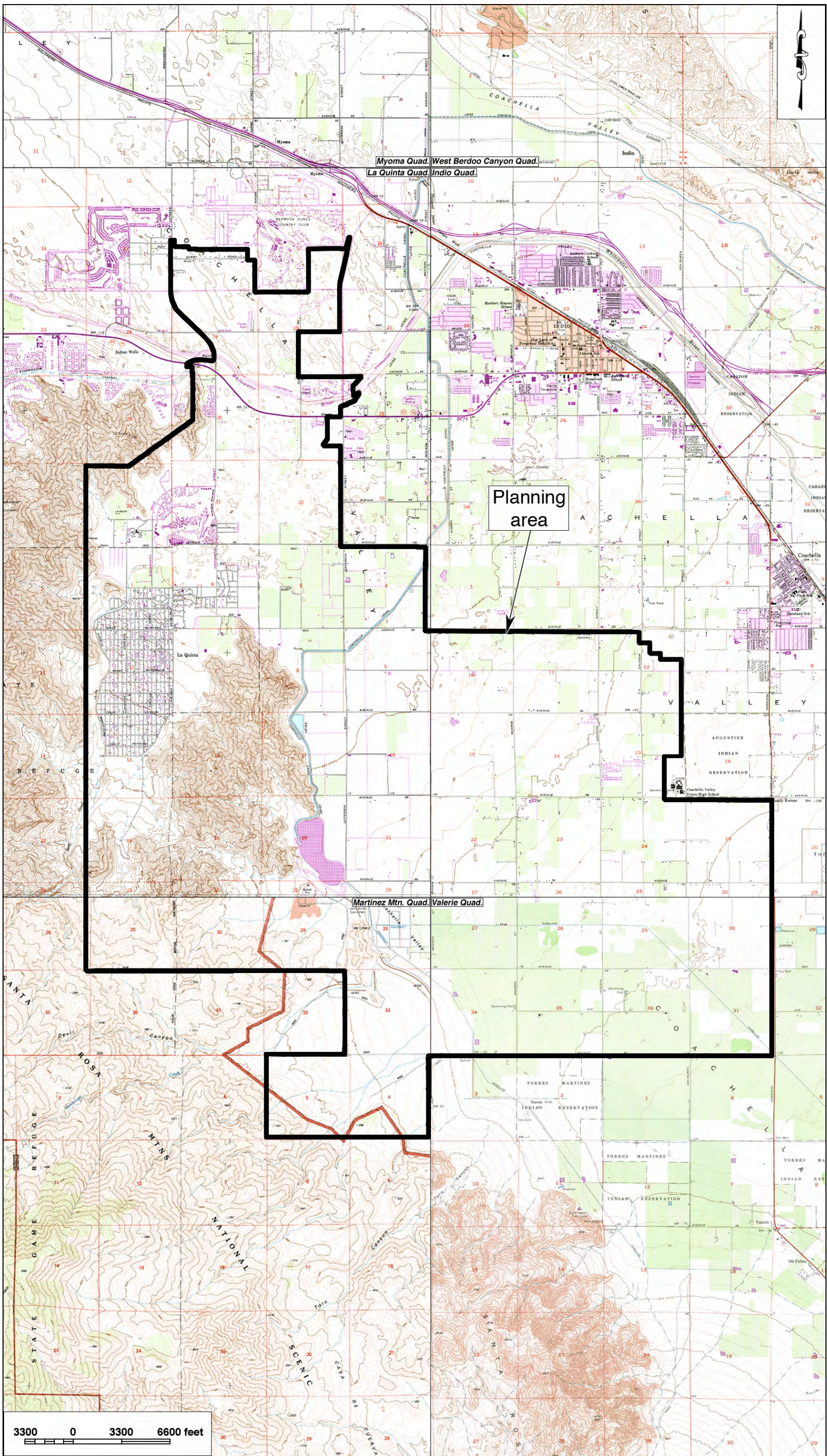


Figure 2. Planning area. (Based on USGS Indio, Valerie, La Quinta, and Martinez Mountain, Calif., 1:24,000 quadrangles [USGS 1972a; 1972b; 1980; 1986])

HISTORICAL RESEARCH

Historical background research for this study was conducted by CRM TECH principal investigator/historian Bai "Tom" Tang (see App. 1 for qualifications). Sources consulted during the research included mainly published literature in local/regional history and historic maps of the La Quinta area. Among those available to researchers today, five sets of historical maps reflect the growth of La Quinta in sufficient detail to aid in cultural resources considerations: township plat maps produced by the U.S. General Land Office (GLO) based on surveys conducted in 1855-1856 and 1903-1912, and topographic maps produced by the United States Geological Survey (USGS) based on surveys conducted in 1901 and aerial photographs taken in 1941 and 1951-1956. These maps are collected at the Science Library of the University of California, Riverside, and the California Desert District of the U.S. Bureau of Land Management, located in Moreno Valley.

ETHNOHISTORICAL RESEARCH

For information on possible sites of Native American traditional cultural value, Deirdre Encarnación pursued additional research in the current scholarship on Cahuilla culture and history. In particular, the location of a Cahuilla village site in the planning area that has been reported to be of Native American cultural significance, as discussed in a recent synthesis by Bean et al. (1991), was identified, mapped, and taken into consideration in the cultural resources sensitivity analysis.

NATIVE AMERICAN PARTICIPATION

As part of this study, CRM TECH submitted a written request to the State of California's Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) on March 22, 2010, for a records search in the commission's sacred lands file. Following the NAHC's recommendations, CRM TECH further contacted a total of 18 Native American representatives in the region in writing on April 21 to solicit local Native American input regarding any possible cultural resources concerns associated with the planning area. The correspondences between CRM TECH and the Native American representatives are attached to this report as Appendix 2.

CONSULTATION WITH LOCAL HISTORICAL SOCIETIES

In conjunction with the Native American consultation, CRM TECH also initiated correspondence with the La Quinta Historical Society (LQHS) and the Coachella Valley History Museum (CVHM) on June 7, 2010. Among the individuals contacted were Jesse K. Siess, Executive Director of the CVHM, Linda Williams, President of the LQHS, Johanna Wickman, Manager of the LQHS Museum, and society members Paula Ford and Louise Neeley. The purpose of the correspondence was to seek supplementary information on local history and historical resources, and to gather community input regarding cultural resources issues in the planning area. These correspondences are attached to this report as Appendix 3.

FIELD RECONNAISSANCE

On May 1, 2010, Bai "Tom" Tang carried out the field reconnaissance through a "windshield" survey of the planning area. The focus of the field reconnaissance was to inspect the current conditions of prominent properties among known cultural resources and previously identified concentration of cultural resources, such as clusters of important archaeological sites and the historical neighborhood in the La Quinta Cove area. Another focus of the field reconnaissance was the city's sphere of influence in the northernmost and easternmost portions of the planning area, which had not been surveyed systematically by the CRM TECH project team in the past (e.g., Tang 2006).

CULTURAL SETTING

REGIONAL HISTORIC CONTEXT

The City of La Quinta has experienced a colorful history since its inception as a community in the 1920s-1930s, with several distinctive periods and themes in its development. Meanwhile, the area's long and significant prehistory, manifested through one of the richest concentrations of archaeological deposits in the State of California, bestows upon the city a unique position in the realm of cultural resources management and historic preservation.

Prehistoric Archaeological Chronology

It is widely acknowledged that human occupation in what is now the State of California began 8,000-12,000 years ago. In order to understand Native American cultures during the prehistoric period, or before European contact, archaeologists have devised chronological frameworks that endeavor to correlate the observable technological and cultural changes in the archaeological record to distinct periods. The prehistoric period in the Coachella Valley is divided into the Late Prehistoric and the Archaic Periods. The transition between these two periods is generally considered to be around A.D. 1000, marked by the introduction of pottery into the region from the Colorado River cultures. Students of historical linguistics propose a migration of Takic speakers sometime between 1000 B.C. and A.D. 500 from the Great Basin region of Nevada, Utah, and eastern California into southern California.

Other important cultural changes in prehistoric times include the introduction of the bow and arrow, probably around A.D. 500. Early peoples are often thought of as big game hunters, while later people had a more diversified diet, including more widespread use of plant material and smaller game, associated with the introduction of the bow and arrow. Basgal and Hall (1994) have challenged this view for the Mojave Desert, finding a great diversity of faunal remains even in middle Holocene sites. According to the models currently in use for the Mojave Desert, there is a clear succession of lithic technology over

the last 10,000 years (the Holocene) that emphasizes large bifaces made from basalts and other volcanics during the earliest periods, gradually shifting to the microcrystallines – e.g., jaspers, chalcedonies, and cherts – during later times (Basgall 1993; Hall 1993; Basgall and Hall 1994). Large dart points predominate the middle period, changing to small arrow points during the late or recent period.

The change from burial practices to cremations marks another transition from the Archaic Period. In other parts of the Colorado Desert, Mojave Desert, and even in the mountains of southern California, the practice of cremation seems to occur during the more recent period (from 1,500 years ago to historic times) and inhumation, the burial of whole bodies without burning, marks the earlier periods, more than 1,500 years ago. This change appears to have occurred in the Coachella Valley around 500 B.C.

For the purposes of this study, the introduction of pottery is used as the watershed separating the Archaic Period from Late Prehistoric, although it would also be acceptable to use other significant events in prehistory, for example the introduction of the bow and arrow. In any event, as European influences began to bring about profound changes to native lifeways in the late 1700s, the prehistoric period drew to a close and the historic period was ushered in.

Ethnography of the Cahuilla

The Coachella Valley is a historical center of Native American settlement, where U.S. surveyors reported a large number of Indian villages and *rancherías*, occupied by the Cahuilla people, in the mid-19th century. The Cahuilla, a Takic-speaking people whose society was once based on hunting and gathering, are generally divided by anthropologists into three groups, according to their geographic setting: the Pass Cahuilla of the San Gorgonio Pass-Palm Springs area, the Mountain Cahuilla of the San Jacinto and Santa Rosa Mountains and the Cahuilla Valley, and the Desert Cahuilla of the eastern Coachella Valley. The basic written sources on Cahuilla culture and history include Kroeber (1908; 1925), Strong (1929), and Bean (1978). The following ethnohistoric discussion is based primarily on these sources.

The aboriginal Cahuilla environment in the vicinity of present-day La Quinta was primarily desert in nature, with local plants and wildlife sustaining numerous villages. Water and aquatic food resources were readily available when ancient Lake Cahuilla was present, and water was otherwise obtained from seasonal springs as well as hand-dug, walk-in wells (Bean and Saubel 1979). Seasonal botanical foods included agave in the winter, yucca, wild onion, cactus and ocotillo in the spring, mesquite and manzanita in the summer, and numerous seeds, nuts, and berries in the fall (*ibid.*). Limited agriculture was also practiced, with corn, beans, squash and melons being grown utilizing techniques learned from neighboring Colorado River tribes (Bean 1978). Game ranged from deer and antelope to rabbit and small rodents, lizards, and birds (*ibid.*), and was most abundant in the winter when it descended from higher, colder elevations (Bean and Saubel 1979).

Implements used for the processing of food include stone mortars and pestles and manos and metates, as well as basketry and ceramic pots and jars (Kroeber 1908). Large basketry granaries were used to store mesquite and acorns, and basketry and other weaving techniques were also used to create hats, nets, sandals, and storage containers (*ibid.*). Ceramic pottery ranged from small-mouth jars to cooking pots, bowls, dishes, and pipes (*ibid.*; Bean 1978). Game was hunted with arrows, throwing sticks, clubs, and snares and traps (Bean 1978).

Ritual and ceremony were important aspects of Cahuilla life, infused with music and dance. Rites of passage were performed at each life stage, including birth, naming, puberty, and death (Bean 1978). Although cremation was performed at the time of death, a large annual mourning ceremony was also held, generally in honor of the tribal members that had passed on throughout the year (Strong 1929). An eagle ceremony would be performed whereby fledgling eagles would be ritually killed and mourned, their feathers kept for ritual purpose (*ibid.*).

The Cahuilla did not have a single name that referred to an all-inclusive tribal affiliation. Instead, membership was in terms of lineages or clans. Each lineage or clan belonged to one of two main divisions of the people, known as moieties. Members of clans in one moiety had to marry into clans from the other moiety. Individual clans had villages, or central places, and territories they called their own, for purposes of hunting game, gathering food, or utilizing other necessary resources. They interacted with other clans through trade, intermarriage, and ceremonies.

Population data prior to European contact are almost impossible to obtain, but estimates range from 3,600 to as high as 10,000 persons. During the 19th century, however, the Cahuilla population was decimated as a result of European diseases, most notably smallpox, for which the Native peoples had no immunity. Today, Native Americans of Pass or Desert Cahuilla heritage are mostly affiliated with one or more of the Indian reservations in and near the Coachella Valley, including Torres Martinez, Augustine, Agua Caliente, Cabazon, and Morongo.

Exploration, Settlement, and Growth in the Historic Period

The first noted European explorers to travel through the Coachella Valley were José Romero, José Maria Estudillo, and Romualdo Pacheco, who led a series of expeditions in search of a route to Yuma in 1823-1825. Due to its harsh environment, few non-Indians ventured into the desert valley during the Mexican and early American periods, except those who traveled across it along the established trails. The most important among these trails was the Cocomaricopa Trail, an ancient Indian trading route that was "discovered" in 1862 by William David Bradshaw and became known after that as the Bradshaw Trail. In much of the Coachella Valley, this historic wagon road traversed a similar course to that of present-day Highway 111. During the 1860s-1870s, the Bradshaw Trail served as the main

thoroughfare between coastal southern California and the Colorado River, until the completion of the Southern Pacific Railroad in 1876-1877 brought an end to its heyday.

Non-Native settlement in the Coachella Valley began in the 1870s, with the establishment of railroad stations along the Southern Pacific Railroad, and spread further in the 1880s, after public land was opened for claims under the Homestead Act, the Desert Land Act, and other federal land laws. Farming became the dominant economic activity in the valley, thanks to the development of underground water sources, often in the form of artesian wells. However, it was not until the completion of the Coachella Canal in 1948-1949 that the region obtained an adequate and reliable water supply. The main agricultural staple in the Coachella Valley, the date palm, was first introduced around the turn of the century. By the late 1910s, the date palm industry had firmly established itself, giving the region its celebrated image of "the Arabia of America."

Starting in the 1920s, the tourist industry, with its equestrian camps, resort hotels, and eventually country clubs, gradually spread throughout the Coachella Valley and became the driving force in local economy. In 1926, the desert resort industry received a major boost in its glamour factor when Walter H. Morgan and his Desert Development Company began the construction of the La Quinta Hotel. Organized around the spectacular scenery and the dry climate, this intense stylization of the desert into a "first-class" playground resulted in its "discovery" by the rich and famous of Hollywood in the 1920s-1930s. As the "flagship" of the Coachella Valley resort industry, the nearby town of Palm Springs became a favored getaway destination, while La Quinta, just outside the bustle and blow, gained a reputation as an exclusive "rendezvous of the discriminate," a more secluded spot and a private haven for celebrities and industrial titans with legendary names like du Pont and Vanderbilt (*Los Angeles Times* 1933).

The entire Coachella Valley experienced rapid growth during the post-WWII years, with La Quinta's character further cemented by the pursuit of a refined desert living experience for both residents and visitors. Today the city boasts several world-class golf courses to support its tourist and related service industries, but has also supplemented its economic base with more conventional commercial and retail interests such as large retail and discount shopping centers. When incorporated in 1982 the city's population numbered around 3,328. It grew more than three fold by 1990, to 11,215, and then more than doubled to 23,694 by 2000 (City of La Quinta n.d.; U.S. Census Bureau n.d.). The phenomenal pace of La Quinta's growth has continued to the present time, with population estimate for 2008 placing the number of residents at 43,865 (U.S. Census Bureau n.d.).

OVERVIEW OF LA QUINTA HISTORY

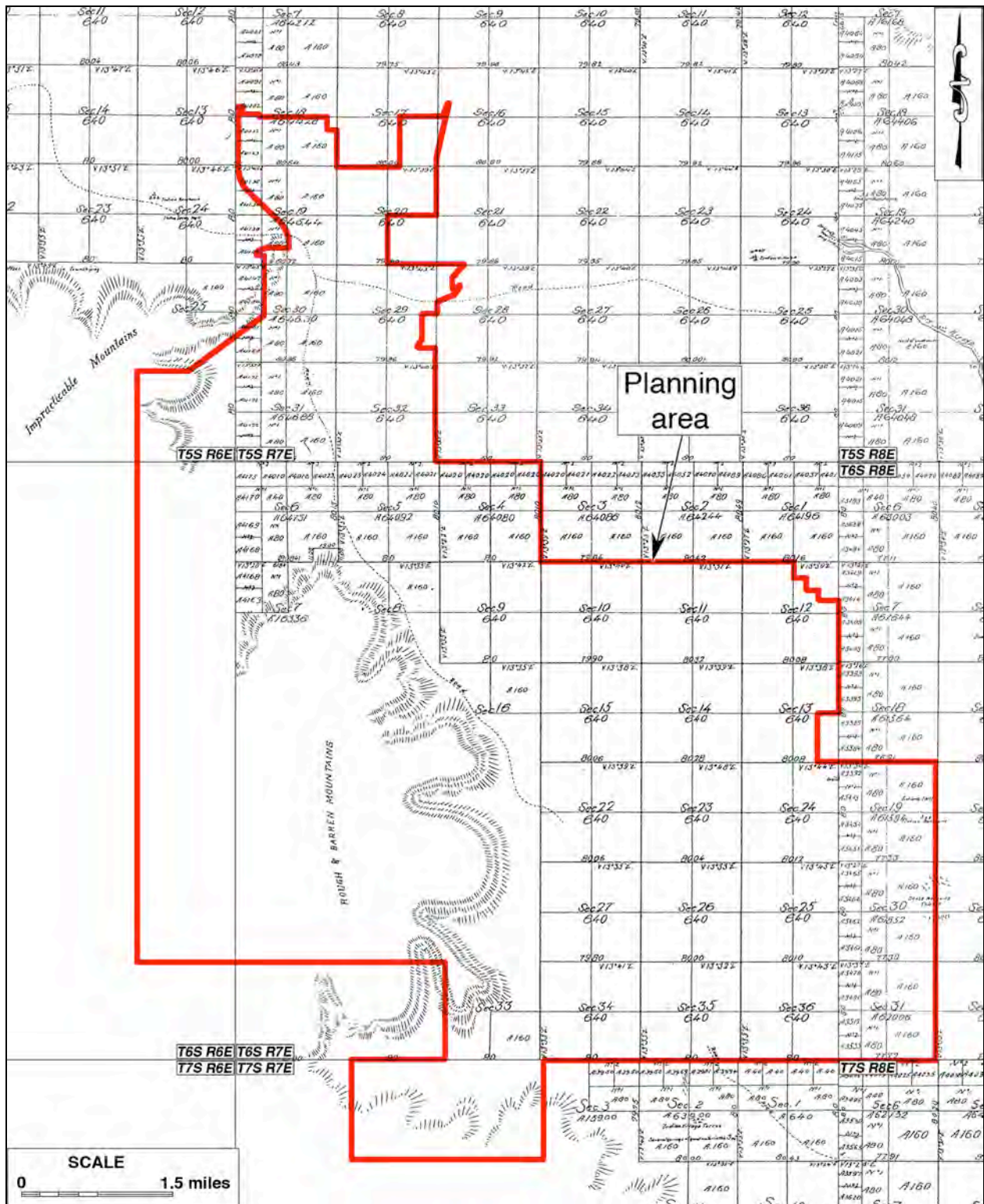
Native American Activities in the 19th Century

In the mid-1850s, during the earliest GLO surveys of the La Quinta area, the surveyors noted a total of four Indian villages or *rancherías* in or near the planning area (Fig. 3). Based

on their locations, almost all of these were important settlements of the Desert or Pass Cahuilla people, as identified in ethnographic literature, such as Strong (1929) and Bean et al. (1991). A *ranchería* located in Section 19, T6S R8E, on the eastern edge of the planning area (Fig. 3), was probably associated with the well-known village of La Mesa, home of the *Telkiktum* and the *Sewahilem* clans (Strong 1929:39, 41-42; Bean et al. 1991:57, 89).

Just outside the planning area boundaries, three other Cahuilla settlements were noted in the mid-1850s. These include Toro (or Torros, Torres) in Section 2, T7S R7E; *Kavinish* in Section 24, T5S R6E; and a *ranchería* in Section 8, T6S R8E, possibly also a part of La Mesa (Fig. 3). The village of Toro (or Torros, Torres), located just to the south of the planning area (Figs. 3-5), was known as *Mauulmii* ("Place of the Palm Tree") in the Cahuilla language (Bean et al. 1991:24, 62). It was the home of the *Tamolanicem* and the *Sawalakiktum* clans, and later became an important stop on the Bradshaw Trail (*ibid.*; Johnston 1987:120). *Kavinish* was occupied by the *atcicem* clan, and for a time also by the *nonhaian* clan (Strong 1929:53, 91, 101). It later also became a major stop on the Bradshaw Trail (Johnston 1987:120).

Aside from these mapped locations, Bean et al. (1991:58) identifies another Cahuilla village within the planning area. Named *Kotevewit*, the village was reportedly located "about five miles south of Point Happy and a short distance from the present La Quinta Hotel," where the Cahuilla cultural hero *Aswitsei* ("Eagle Flower") lived for many years (*ibid.*). Strong (1929:86), however, describes *Kotevewit* as being located somewhere "in the mountains." The precise location of *Kotevewit*—and whether it was indeed within the planning area boundaries—is therefore unclear.



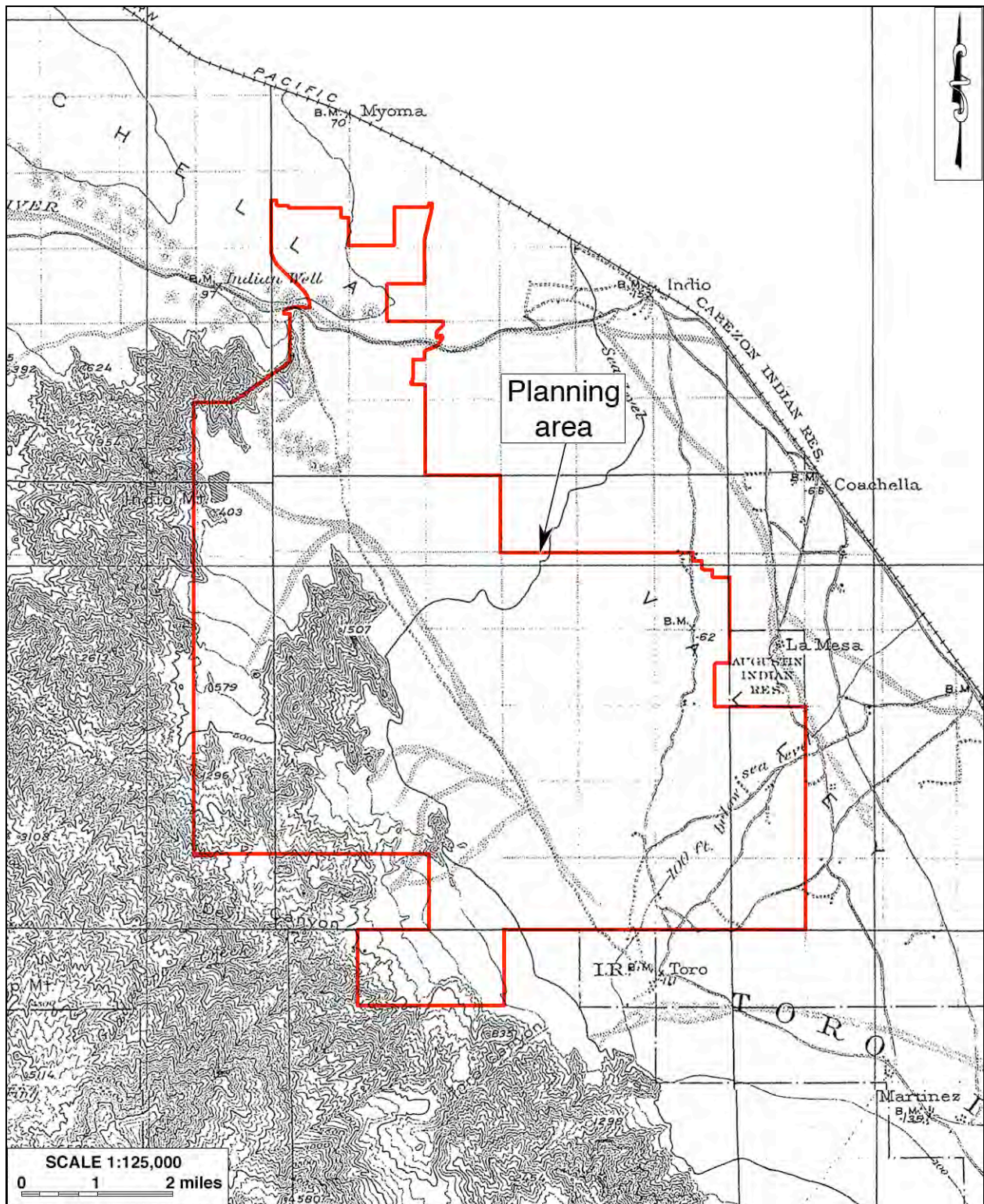


Figure 4. The planning area and vicinity in 1901. (Source: USGS 1904)

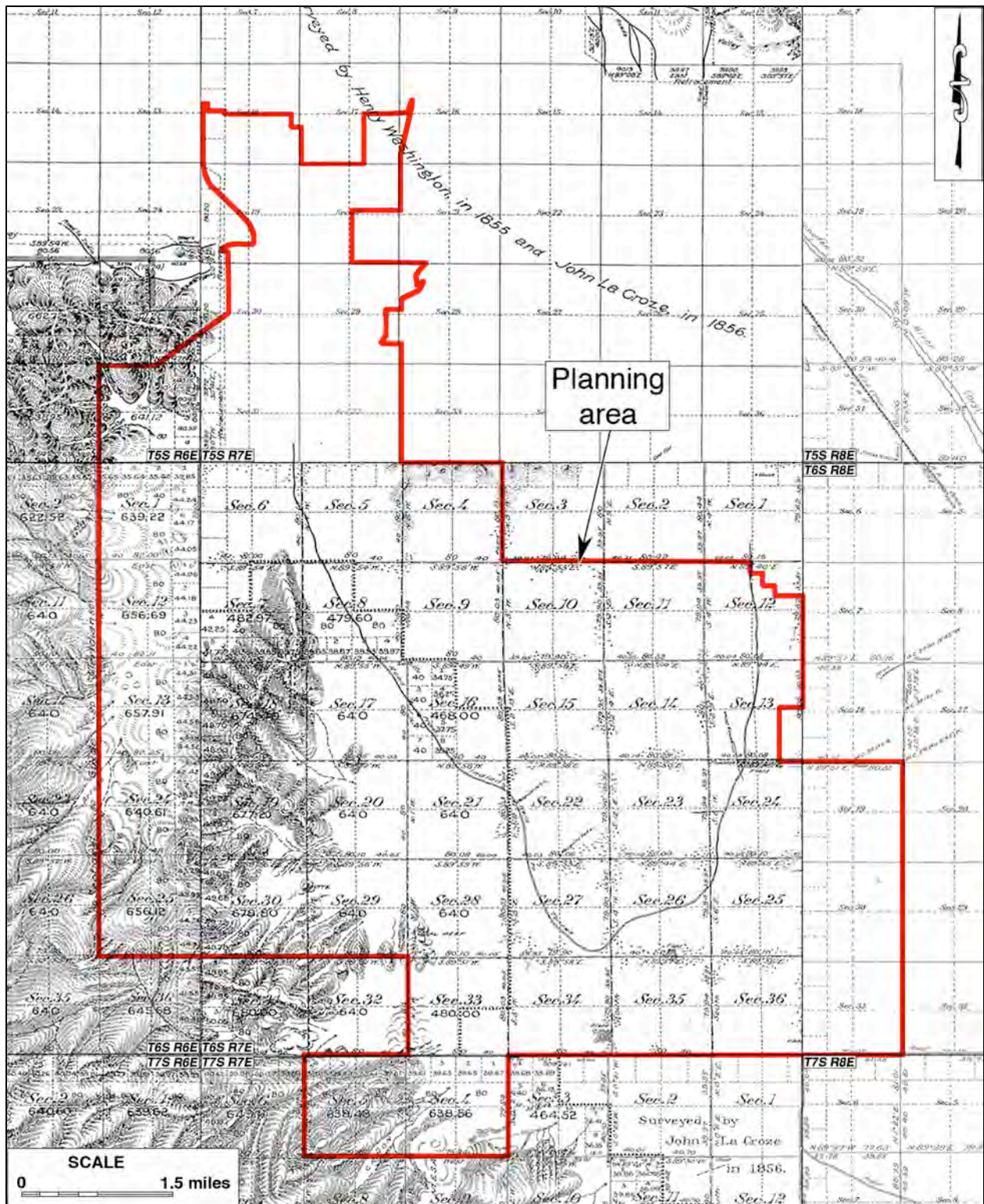


Figure 5. The planning area and vicinity in 1903-1912. (Source: GLO 1903; 1905a-1905d; 1909a; 1909b; 1914a; 1914b)

In addition to these villages and *rancherías*, a number of other man-made features, undoubtedly evidence of Native American activities, were also observed within or near the planning area. These features include a system of roads and trails crisscrossing the desert floor and several wells scattered across the valley, most notable among which was the famed Palma Seca Well at the village of *Kavinish*, more commonly known to Euroamericans as Indian Well (Figs. 3, 4). The principal road ran a generally northwest-southeast course through the planning area between the Palma Seca Well and the village of Toro (Figs. 3-5), clearly a part of the main branch of the historic Cocomaricopa-Bradshaw Trail (Johnston 1987:112, 115-116).

Community Development in the 20th Century

By the early 20th century, when the La Quinta area was again surveyed systematically by the U.S. government, most of the villages and *rancherías* noted in the mid-1850s had vanished (Figs. 4, 5), reflecting the decline of the Cahuilla population during the latter half of the 19th century. Instead, maps from this period begin to show signs of Euroamerican influence, such as fences and irrigation ditches, along with the Bradshaw Trail and the Southern Pacific Railroad (Figs. 4, 5).

The first recorded settlement and land development attempts in what is now the City of La Quinta took place around the turn of the century, when several desert land claims and homestead claims were filed with the GLO on various parcels within the planning area (BLM n.d.). Although the majority of such early claims ended in failure, during the next few decades the GLO approved and patented 54 land grants to private claimants on properties in present-day La Quinta, including 26 homestead claims, 9 desert land claims, 3 railroad homestead claims, and 16 cash purchases (City of La Quinta 1997:24). By the 1910s, several early ranches were in operation in La Quinta, most prominently the Manning Burkett Ranch, the John Marshall Ranch (later known as Hacienda del Gato), and the Point Happy Ranch (*ibid.*:26-27).

In 1926, La Quinta's growth was steered towards the budding resort industry in the Coachella Valley when Walter H. Morgan and his Desert Development Company began the construction of the La Quinta Hotel. Although this instantly popular and celebrated up-scale hostelry fell into receivership during the Great Depression, other developers, inspired by the success of nearby Palm Springs, continued to pursue and expand Morgan's vision of La Quinta as a resort town to rival its more famous neighbor to the west. In the early 1930s, E. S. "Harry" Kiener subdivided the cove area in Sections 1, 12 and 13, T6S R6E, into residential lots, and began advertising the sale of completely furnished "weekend homes" (City of La Quinta 1997:43). The subdivision and development of the cove area, in fact, marked the birth of La Quinta as a community.

The 1941 series of USGS maps clearly reflect these developments. As Figure 6 illustrates, by 1941 the cove area had essentially taken on its present shape. A large number of buildings had sprung up in the cove, clustered predominantly in the northern half of the

subdivision, north of today's Calle Chihuahua. Farther to the north, the La Quinta Hotel complex occupied a substantial portion of Section 36, T5S R6E (Fig. 6). The rest of the planning area, lying between the cove and the Southern Pacific Railroad, demonstrated a typical rural settlement pattern, with scattered ranch houses connected by roads that were laid out mostly along section or quarter-section lines, the most common property

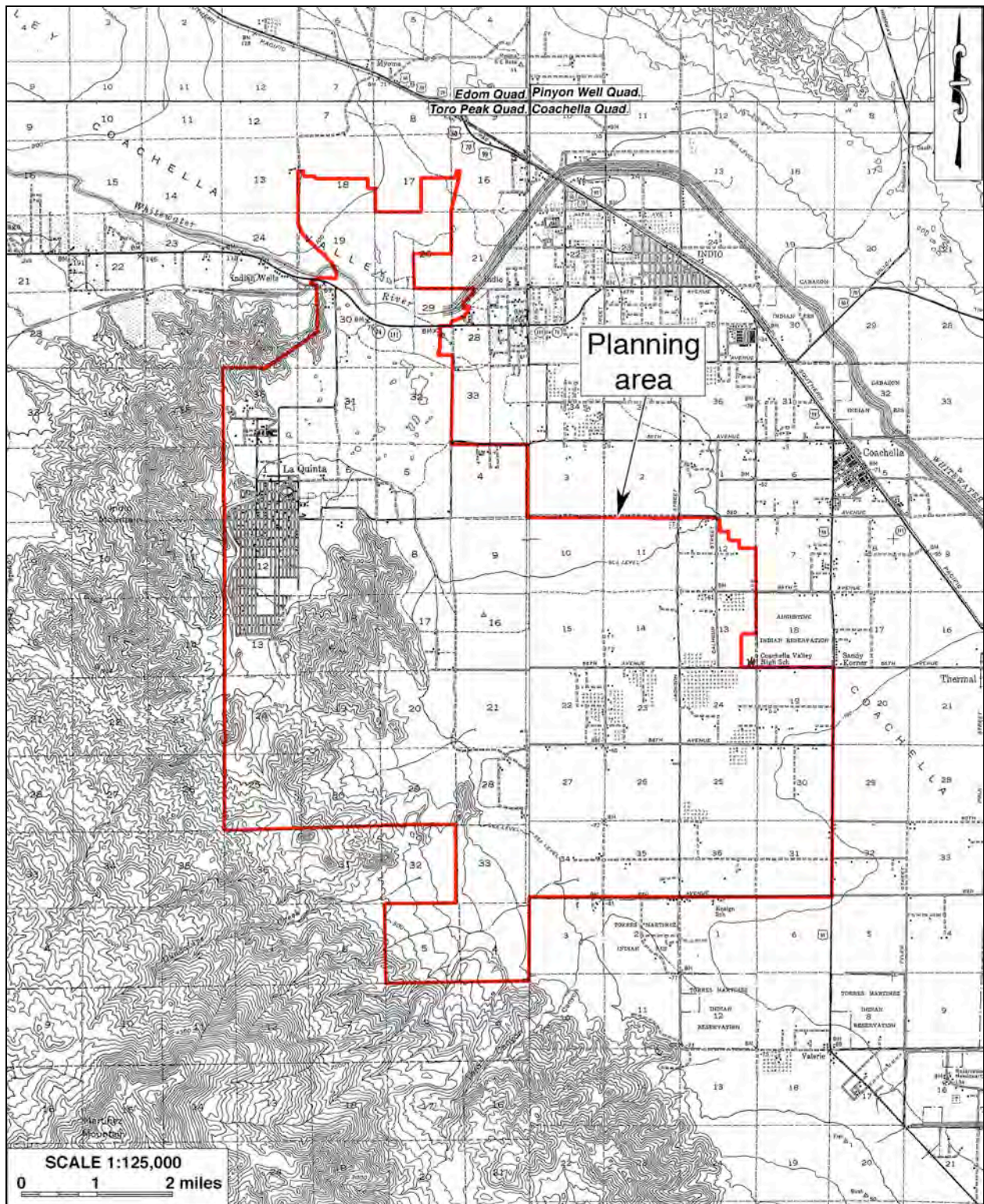


Figure 6. The planning area and vicinity in 1941. (Source: USGS 1941a-1941c; 1943)

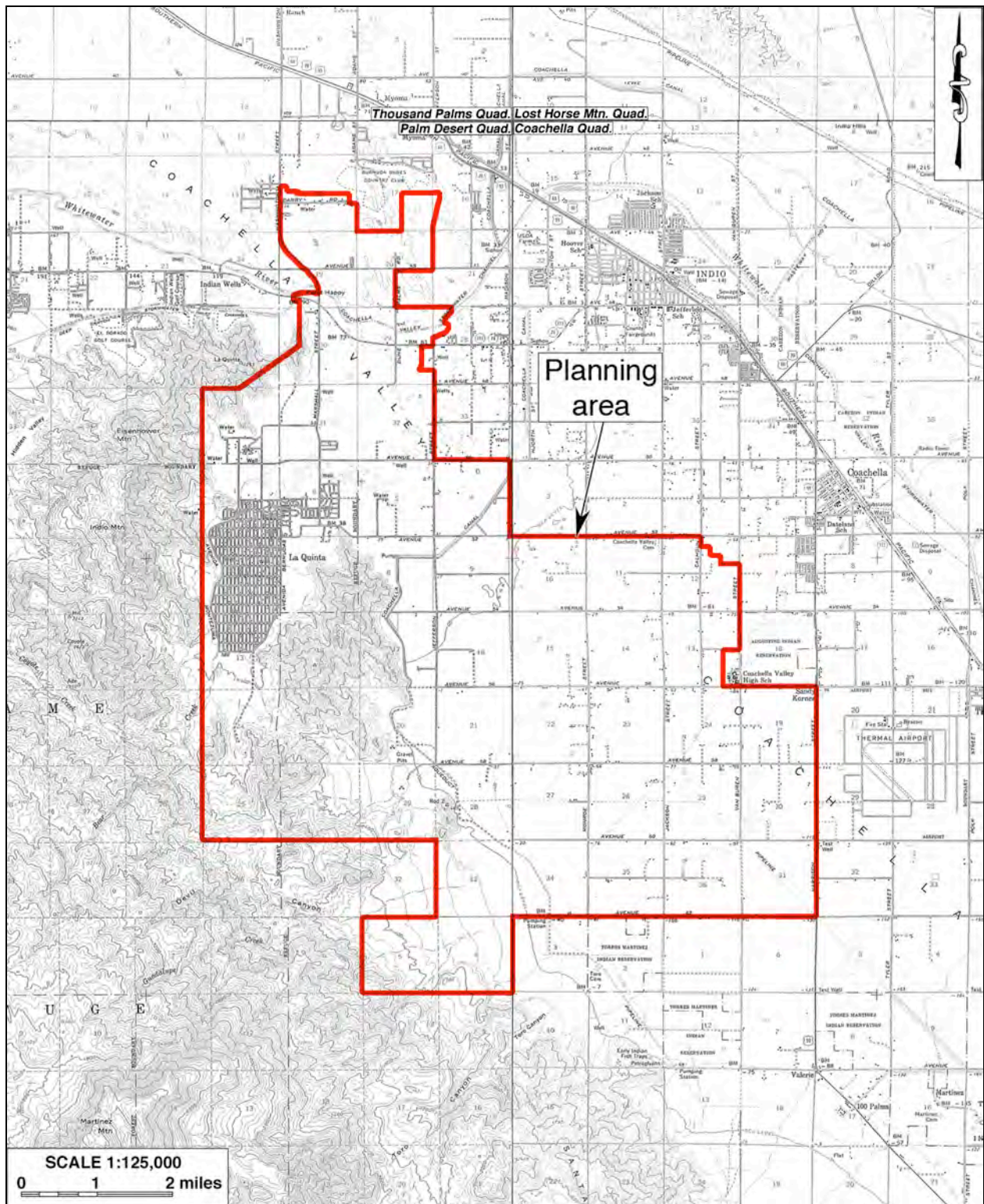


Figure 7. The planning area and vicinity in 1951-1959. (Source: USGS 1956; 1958a; 1958b; 1959)

boundaries (Figs. 6, 7). Between the early 1940s and the mid-1950s, the number of buildings in the planning area increased significantly, especially in and around the cove area, as La Quinta and the entire Coachella Valley experienced rapid growth during the post-war years (Figs. 6, 7). In the meantime, the contrast between the different settlement patterns in the town center and the outlying rural area persisted, as it still does to some degree to the present day.

SUMMARY OF EXISTING CONDITIONS

KNOWN CULTURAL RESOURCES IN THE PLANNING AREA

The term "cultural resource" refers to any physical evidence of human activities that possesses potential historical, archaeological, or traditional cultural value. Among such evidences that are most frequently noted as cultural resources are buildings, structures, historic districts, archaeological sites, and such objects as statues and street fixtures. In recent years, cultural resources also began to include non-traditional property types, including cultural landscapes, such as citrus groves and date gardens, and natural features that have acquired cultural significance in history, such as Point Happy in La Quinta. In order to be potentially significant, cultural resources usually need to meet a certain age criterion. In the State of California, the age threshold is generally set at 45-50 years (OHP 1995:2).

Previously Identified Archaeological Resources

Because of its unique geographical location straddling the shoreline of ancient Lake Cahuilla, a naturally occurring freshwater lake formed by overflow from the Colorado River, the City of La Quinta encompasses one of the densest concentrations of prehistoric archaeological sites anywhere in California. Records of the Eastern Information Center indicate that some 60% of the planning area has been covered by project-related cultural resources surveys since the 1970s (Fig. 8). In particular, in the level northern and central portion of the planning area, where continuous urbanization has brought about dramatic changes in the landscape during the last few decades, most of the acreage has been surveyed. In comparison, the mountainous southwesterly portion of the city and the recently added southeastern portions of the planning area received much less, sometimes only sporadic, attention.

As a result of these surveys, a strikingly large number of archaeological sites, both prehistoric and historic, have been identified and recorded in and around the planning area. Appendix 4 offers a list of archaeological sites recorded to date in the planning area and a one-mile radius thereof, numbering more than 500 in total. In addition to the sites, more than 170 isolates — i.e., localities with fewer than three artifacts — have also been recorded.

Archaeological sites can represent the remains of past human activities ranging from thousands of years old to as little as 50 years old, encompassing a spectrum of human endeavors from ancient stone tool making to more recent historical date farming. The vast majority of archaeological sites listed in Appendix 4 represent Native American land use associated with ancient Lake Cahuilla. All along the former shoreline, at 42 feet above

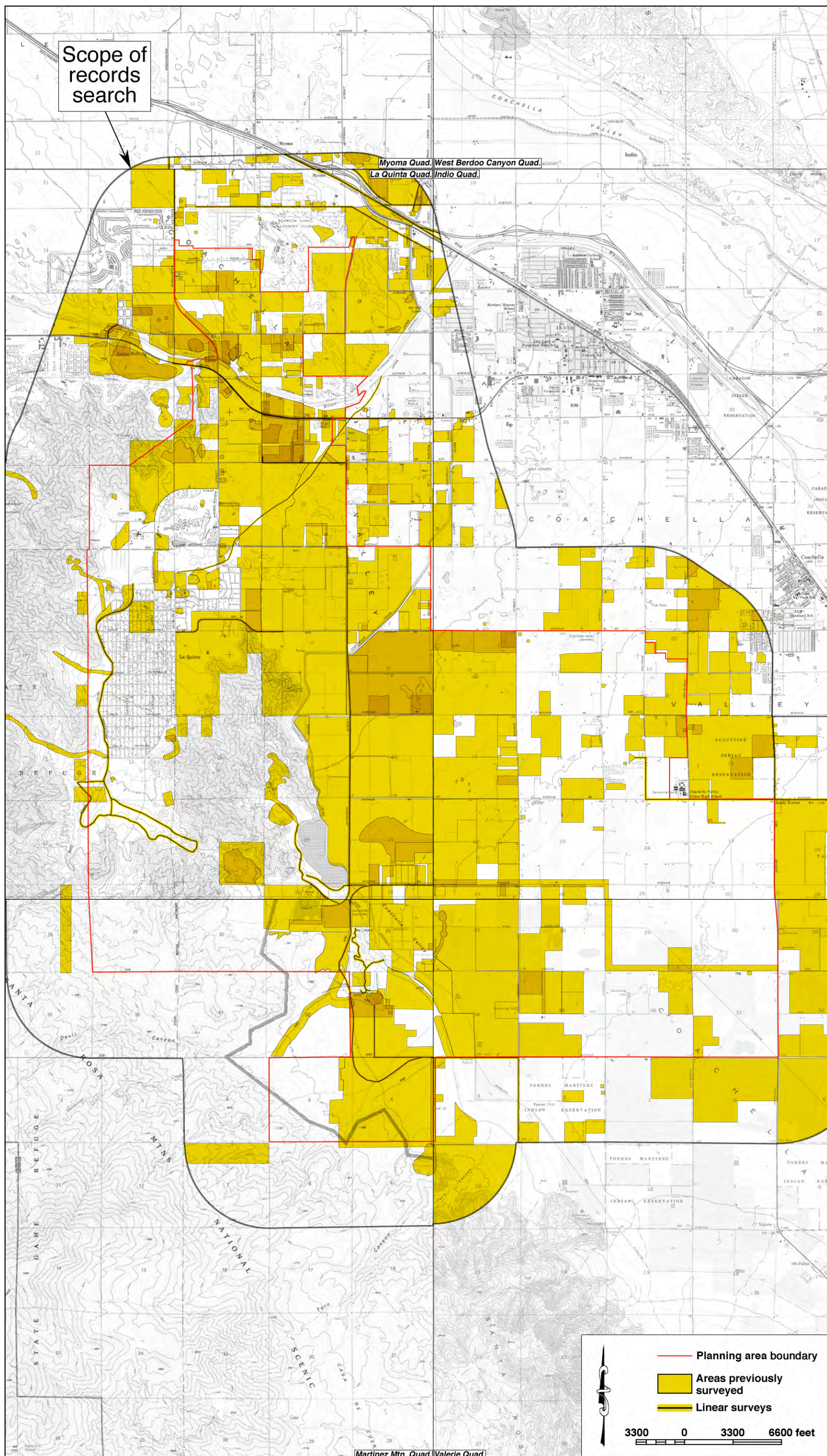


Figure 8. Previous cultural resources studies in the vicinity of the planning area, listed by EIC file number. Locations of historical/archaeological sites are not shown as a protective measure.

mean sea level, lie scatters of pottery, burned animal bone, grinding stones, chipped stone, cremations, and other remains of what must have been a very dense population in the 17th and 18th centuries, long before the first non-Indian settlers came to the Coachella Valley.

The last high stand of Lake Cahuilla is now believed to have been around AD 1650, after which the water receded rapidly to reach complete desiccation within 80 to 100 years. As the lake receded, native settlements followed the shoreline onto the lower elevations, in many places leaving archaeological remnants of village sites well below the 42-foot contour, in some cases even below sea level. Once the lake had disappeared altogether, shallow walk-in water wells were dug to expose the easily accessible water table, often just a few feet below the ground surface, allowing communities to continue in existence.

While most of the archaeological sites found in La Quinta date to this late prehistoric period, recent research has discovered sites from earlier times, especially in the case of sites buried deep within sand dunes. Sites bearing the hallmarks of the Archaic Period, such as the presence of worked fine-grained, dark gray basalt and shell beads, the lack of pottery, and the recovery of burials rather than cremations, are increasingly being found through archaeological surveys, excavations, and monitoring performed as part of the planning process.

One site in Indio, just across the La Quinta city boundary near the intersection of Jefferson Street and Fred Waring Drive, has proven to be 2,700 years old, the oldest site yet recorded in the Coachella Valley. Within the city limits, Site 33-007839 is considered a likely Archaic-Period site due to the presence of mineralized animal bone and the complete absence of pottery. Further, the site yielded a high percentage of larger mammal (e.g., big-horn sheep and deer) bone and no small mammal (e.g., rabbit) bone. Younger sites usually have small mammal remains, whereas the older, Archaic-Period sites generally represent big-game hunting complex. Regarding lithics, Site 33-007839 contains basalt (igneous), typically found in older sites. Olivella beads, present at the site, are older, dating to the Archaic Period as well.

Determined to be "historically significant" by the City of La Quinta, Site 33-002936 represents a 1,700-year-old living area abundant with artifacts. Another site of importance is the deeply buried site at 33-006869, located at Rancho La Quinta, which appears to be a pre-ceramic site dating to more than 2,000 years ago. Also within city limits are a 2,300-year-old site and two 1,600-year-old sites. These earlier sites were also related to ancient Lake Cahuilla, which has come and gone numerous times over the last two millennia, each time providing a lush environment rich in resources for Native American lifeways.

Previously Identified Built-Environment Features

In 1981-1983, the Riverside County Historical Commission coordinated a countywide historical resources reconnaissance, which led to the recordation of approximately 30

buildings – or groups of buildings – within the planning area, along with a segment of the Coachella Canal. In 1996-1997, the City of La Quinta initiated a citywide historical resources survey, bringing into the inventory more than 60 additional properties, mostly buildings (Mellon and Associates 1997).

Besides recording individual buildings, the 1996-1997 survey delineated the cove area, La Quinta's first residential subdivision, as a potential historic district (O'Conner and Steigemeyer 1997). Tentatively named the La Quinta Cove Thematic Historic District, it is bounded by Calle Tampico on the north, Avenida Bermudas on the east, Calle Tecate on the south, and Avenida Montezuma and Bear Creek on the west, and contains most of the buildings recorded during the 1981-1983 and the 1996-1997 surveys (*ibid.*; Mellon and Associates 1997). The 1996-1997 study considers the district to be eligible for local designation under provisions of the city's Historic Preservation Ordinance (Mellon and Associates 1997).

When the 1996-1997 survey was updated in 2006, a total of 183 buildings were added to the California Historical Resources Inventory, while 74 other buildings that did not retain sufficient historic integrity to be considered potentially significant were noted but not formally recorded (Tang 2006). In addition to those identified through the communitywide surveys, a number of buildings and other built-environment features dating to the historic period were recorded within the planning area as the result of project-related cultural resources studies.

In all, more than 280 buildings and other built-environment features in the planning area that predated the 1960s and retained good or fair historic integrity have been recorded into the California Historical Resources Inventory, which are also listed in Appendix 4. Among these, more than 110 properties were considered eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places or the California Register of Historical Resources, or for local designation, most of them as contributing elements of the La Quinta Cove Thematic Historic District (Tang 2006:9-15).

The majority of the buildings were residential in nature, predominantly single-family residences. While those recorded in the earlier surveys were almost uniformly of the Spanish Eclectic style and dated mostly to the 1930s-1940s, the buildings recorded in more recent surveys, especially the 2006 citywide survey, were mostly of post-WWII vintage, and were far more diverse in architectural styles. In particular, the California Ranch style and the Coachella Valley's "home-grown" Desert Modern style eclipsed the tradition-bound revival or eclectic styles among the post-WWII buildings (Tang 2006:9, 15).

COMMUNITY INPUT

Native American Groups

Contact with local Native American tribes, such as the Torres Martinez, Augustine, and Cabazon bands of the Desert Cahuilla near La Quinta, has been integral in identifying, recording, and protecting culturally sensitive lands within the planning area. Participation of local tribes in recent cultural resources studies generally included early correspondence regarding tribal input as well as Native American monitoring of earth-moving activities and archaeological surveys or excavations. When cultural remains were unearthed, local tribes were consulted regarding the proper treatment of such discoveries. When cremations or other types of Native American burial were discovered, the local tribes participated in their treatment as well, often holding ceremonial reburials of the disturbed remains. In sum, early and continued contact with local tribes has been a key element of the cultural resources compliance process in the City of La Quinta in recent years. In response to CRM TECH's inquiry during this study, the NAHC reports in a letter dated April 15 that the sacred lands record search indicates the presence of Native American cultural resources within a half-mile radius of the planning area, and recommends that local Native American groups be contacted for further information. For that purpose, the commission provided a list of potential contacts in the region (see App. 2).

Upon receiving the commission's response, CRM TECH initiated correspondence with all 13 individuals on the referral list and the organizations they represent. In addition, David Saldivar, Tribal Government Affairs Officer for the Augustine Band of Cahuilla Mission Indians, Judy Stapp, Director of Cultural Affairs for the Cultural Affairs for the Cabazon Band of Mission Indians, John Gomez, Jr., Cultural Resources Coordinator for the Ramona Band of Cahuilla Indians, Steven Estrada, Environmental Director for the Santa Rosa Band of Mission Indians, and Lisa Auclair, Planning Assistant for the Torres Martinez Desert Cahuilla Indians, were also contacted. As of this time, only Ms. Stapp has responded on behalf of the Cabazon Band. In a letter dated April 23, 2010, Ms. Stapp states that the Cabazon Band has no specific information regarding cultural resources within or near the planning area (see App. 2).

Local Historical Societies

In e-mails dated June 8, Jesse K. Siess, Executive Director of the CVHM, states that as a La Quinta native, she feels strong ties to the community and notes that "the historic resources that many of us knew growing up are now long gone." She specifically cites the impact of a recent residential development near Point Happy, stating that the new housing tract design brought "large, impacted houses placed in a way that intrudes on the older development and ruined a great deal of green space." She also notes that better access to the city's historical resources records, such as inventories and surveys, would be helpful (see App. 3).

In e-mail responses on June 8 and 9, respectively, Linda Williams, President of the LQHS, and Johanna Wickman, Manager of the LQHS Museum, both indicate that they would like to provide further comments after reviewing the city's historical resources records (see App. 3).

CULTURAL RESOURCES SENSITIVITY ANALYSIS

The large number of recorded historic-period buildings, archaeological sites, and other remnants of historic or prehistoric human activities clearly demonstrates that virtually the entire planning area should be considered at least moderately sensitive for cultural resources. Slopes and hillsides have been shown to contain ancient trails and carved boulders. Rocky alluvial fans have been found to contain fields of rock cairns associated with big horn sheep hunting. Rolling sand dunes have covered evidence of more than two millennia of Native American occupation associated with the comings and goings of ancient Lake Cahuilla. The level valley floor, now mostly in agriculture, were once home to the Cahuilla people and early settlers in more recent times.

The potential sensitivity of agricultural lands cannot be discounted. An archaeological survey prepared for a large project on agricultural lands in the southwestern portion of the planning area reported more than 30 prehistoric archaeological sites, including major concentrations of artifacts marking Indian village sites. Plowing and disking has been shown to disturb artifacts, but not destroy or remove them.

The discovery of buried archaeological sites, in particular the older, Archaic-Period sites, demonstrates the importance of cultural resource management in the planning process. The presence and discovery of these sites indicates that the planning area in general has a high sensitivity for subsurface archaeological deposits, although each particular project area needs to be evaluated and assessed on its own accord.

In addition to prehistoric archaeological finds, the planning area has a demonstrated presence of historic-period cultural remains. Surveys in 1981-1983, 1996-1997, and 2006, as well as project-specific surveys, have identified hundreds of buildings and other built-environment features from the historic era, including many buildings in the La Quinta Cove Thematic Historic District, which meet the statutory definition of "historical resources" under state and local guidelines, and should be treated as such in future planning process. Many other properties outside of the Cove but within the planning area should also be considered "historical resources" in the planning process. Thus, the planning area exhibits sensitivity for cultural resources ranging in age from the late historic period as far back as the Archaic Period.

MANAGEMENT CONSIDERATIONS

EXISTING HISTORIC PRESERVATION PROGRAMS

Since the mid-1960s, federal and state legislation has created a number of opportunities to help local communities preserve their past. The City of La Quinta has taken advantage of some of these programs, while others remain to be established and implemented.

Federal Programs Available to the City

The National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) of 1966, as amended, mandates that "the heads of all Federal agencies shall assume responsibility for the preservation of historic properties which are owned or controlled by such agency" (16 U.S.C. 470h-2). Section 106 of NHPA, in particular, requires the heads of federal agencies to take into account the effect of an undertaking on any historic properties prior to the approval of the expenditure of any federal funds on the undertaking or prior to the issuance of any license (16 U.S.C. 470f).

As a Certified Local Government, the City of La Quinta is encouraged by the State Office of Historic Preservation (OHP) to play an active role in the Section 106 Process for undertakings within the city. Furthermore, by agreement with various federal agencies, the city may also act on their behalf regarding city-sponsored undertakings during the Section 106 Process, and thus take the lead in the enforcement of NHPA.

In conjunction with NHPA, the Secretary of the Interior is charged with the maintenance of the National Register of Historic Places, a nationwide inventory of districts, sites, buildings, structures, or objects of national, state, or local historical significance. According to statutory definition, any property listed in or determined to be eligible for listing in the National Register constitutes a "historic property," which warrants protection under NHPA and other federal legislation involving historic preservation.

At present, no properties in the planning area are officially listed in the National Register. The nearest properties in the National Register are the famed Coachella Valley Fish Traps and the Martinez Historic District, both lying approximately two miles south of the planning area. However, a large number of properties in the planning area have been determined to be eligible for listing in the National Register through past cultural resources studies, including both historic-period buildings and archaeological sites. Under Section 106 regulations, these properties also qualify as "historic properties," and warrant proper protection.

In addition to NHPA, a host of other federal legislation also provides for programs aimed at the preservation of the nation's cultural heritage. A partial list of these programs include the following: up to 20% investment tax credit on certified rehabilitation of historic buildings, created by the Tax Reform Act of 1986; the Community Development Block Grant Program, created by the Housing and Community Development Act of 1974, as

amended; and most recently, the historic building preservation program created by the Transportation Equity Act of 1998.

State Programs Available to the City

The California Register of Historic Resources, established in 1992, is the State of California's counterpart to the National Register of Historic Places. Its listings include all properties listed in or formally determined eligible for listing in the National Register. In addition to the California Register, the Office of Historic Preservation (OHP) maintains two other registers to promote historic preservation in the state: California Historical Landmarks, a designation for properties of statewide historic importance, and California Points of Historical Interest, for properties of countywide or regional importance.

Properties included in any of these three registers are considered to meet the statutory definition of "historical resources" under the provisions of the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). They are also eligible for a number of state historic preservation incentives, such as property tax reduction, benefits provided by the California Heritage Fund, alternative building regulations under the State Historic Building Code, special historic preservation bond measures, and seismic retrofit tax credits.

At present, no properties in the planning area are officially included in any of the three state-maintained registers mentioned above, although two designated California Points of Historical Interest are found within a one-mile radius: the sites of Palma Seca Well and the Cahuilla village of Toro. Once again, many buildings and sites in the planning area have been determined to be eligible for listing in the California Register during past studies, and should be treated as "historical resources" for CEQA-compliance purposes.

Programs Administered by the City

In 1991, the City of La Quinta enacted its Historic Preservation Ordinance (Title 7, La Quinta Municipal Code). The ordinance was amended in 1993, establishing an independent Historic Preservation Commission, whose responsibility is "to act in an advisory capacity to the city council and planning commission in all matters relating to the identification, protection, retention, and preservation of historic areas and sites within the city" (LQMC §7.04.030)

Also established through the amended ordinance are a local historical resources inventory and procedures for the designation of landmarks and historic districts, all of which are maintained and/or administered by the Historic Preservation Commission (LQMC §7.06.020-030). At present, the historical resources inventory has been established, and includes all of the buildings, structures, and other built-environment features listed in Appendix 4 that are within the city boundaries. The landmark program, however, has not yet been implemented.

In 1995, the City of La Quinta became a Certified Local Government. The city's Historic Preservation Plan was prepared in 1996. In 1996-1997, the city completed the first citywide historical resources survey, which was updated in 2006, as mentioned above. Meanwhile, the city has adopted guidelines regarding the qualifications for archaeological consultants, and has implemented programs to facilitate the transfer of development rights and the State Historic Building Code, but does not have a program of direct subsidies or tax incentives for historic preservation. Nor has the city established the mechanisms to incorporate historic preservation concerns into its zoning ordinance. As growth accelerates, the city's historical heritage continues to be at risk. Continued and expanded programs to protect these resources are necessary to assure long-term preservation.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESEARCH DESIGNS

For the La Quinta area, the unique archaeological circumstance is that the shorelines of successive high stands of ancient Lake Cahuilla lie within the city boundaries, leaving a remarkably dense accumulation of archaeological sites in a concentrated area. As the City of La Quinta continues on its course of requiring archaeological studies prior to land development, real progress is being made at understanding prehistoric lifeways based on the archaeological record. For studies to have the most benefit, they need to be guided by research designs that are specific to the locale in question.

A research design is intended to guide archaeological explorations, directing investigators to focus on those questions that have the best potential to fill in gaps in current knowledge and theory. Archaeologists plan their field and laboratory strategies to collect scientific data that can paint a picture of past lifeways, focusing especially on those questions that are the subject of ongoing debate, trying to advance the field by building on previous work, by supporting or refuting current understandings, and by asking questions that lead in new directions, thus laying the groundwork for future studies.

In archaeological investigations in general, there is a set of research questions that can be asked of almost any excavation project, but the specifics of each case require refinement and focus. The standard set of questions includes: (1) chronology, the age and duration of site occupation; (2) subsistence, the daily diet and range of natural resources that were hunted, collected, and consumed; (3) settlement patterns, the nature of site occupation, be it temporary or permanent, large scale or small; (4) trade or external contacts, the evidence for materials exchange with outside groups based on the presence or absence of exotic items in the archaeological record; and (5) ethnicity or culture, the tribal or linguistic affiliation of the people who occupied the land at the time.

These five general questions, which are common to site investigation everywhere, generate more specific inquiries and focused lines of research when applied to the northern shoreline of ancient Lake Cahuilla. What are the specific ages of the high lake stands and how many were there? What part of the Native American diet depended on lacustrine resources? Did the Native Americans live in the area only when the lake was high, or did

they live here also when the lake was down? What were the effects on trade when high lake stands blocked access to certain resource areas, specifically obsidian butte and the wonderstone quarry? What about clay sources? Were the inhabitants of lakeshore sites the ancestors of today's Cahuilla population and if so, were their ties closer to the mountains, the desert, or the pass?

Each team of archaeologists must derive its own research questions, and these will change as knowledge grows and methods improve. However, archaeological research in the city must be guided by such questions, and the interpretation of the past should advance and grow as a result of city-mandated studies.

REGULATORY GUIDELINES ON CULTURAL RESOURCES MANAGEMENT

As mentioned above, Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act mandates that federal agencies or HUD-designated local agencies with jurisdiction over federal or federally assisted undertakings take into account the effect of the undertakings on any "historic properties" during the planning process (16 USC 470f). For projects with no federal involvement, CEQA similarly requires the lead agencies to take the necessary action to prevent substantial adverse changes to "historical resources" (PRC §21084.1). Although termed differently in NHPA and CEQA, "historic properties" and "historical resources" both refer to a special class of cultural resources that meet the definitions set forth in the statutes and their implementation regulations.

"Historic properties," as defined by the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, include "prehistoric or historic district, site, building, structure, or object included in, or eligible for inclusion in, the National Register of Historic Places maintained by the Secretary of the Interior" (36 CFR 800.16(l)). The eligibility for inclusion in the National Register is determined by applying the following criteria:

- The quality of significance in American history, architecture, archaeology, engineering, and culture is present in districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects that possess integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association and
- (a) that are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history; or
 - (b) that are associated with the lives of persons significant in our past; or
 - (c) that embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or that represent the work of a master, or that possess high artistic values, or that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction; or
 - (d) that have yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history. (36 CFR 60.4)

"Historical resources," according to PRC §5020.1(j), "includes, but is not limited to, any object, building, site, area, place, record, or manuscript which is historically or archaeologically significant, or is significant in the architectural, engineering, scientific,

economic, agricultural, educational, social, political, military, or cultural annals of California." More specifically, CEQA guidelines state that the term "historical resources" applies to any such resources listed in or determined to be eligible for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources, included in a local register of historical resources, or determined to be historically significant by the Lead Agency (Title 14 CCR §15064.5(a)(1)-(3)).

Regarding the proper criteria of historical significance, CEQA guidelines mandate that "a resource shall be considered by the lead agency to be 'historically significant' if the resource meets the criteria for listing on the California Register of Historical Resources" (Title 14 CCR §15064.5(a)(3)). A resource may be listed in the California Register if it meets any of the following criteria:

- (1) Is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of California's history and cultural heritage.
- (2) Is associated with the lives of persons important in our past.
- (3) Embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction, or represents the work of an important creative individual, or possesses high artistic values.
- (4) Has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history. (PRC §5024.1(c))

A local register of historical resources, as defined by PRC §5020.1(k), "means a list of properties officially designated or recognized as historically significant by a local government pursuant to a local ordinance or resolution." For properties within the City of La Quinta, the City's Historic Preservation Ordinance provides for the establishment of a historic resources inventory as the official local register, as mentioned above. A property may be considered for inclusion in the historic resources inventory based on one or more of the following:

- A. It exemplifies or reflects special elements of the city's cultural, social, economic, political, aesthetic, engineering or architectural history; or
- B. It is identified with persons or events significant in local, state or national history; or
- C. It embodies distinctive characteristics of a style, type, period or method of construction, is a valuable example of the use of the indigenous materials or craftsmanship or is representative of a notable work of an acclaimed builder, designer or architect; or
- D. It is an archaeological, paleontological, botanical, geological, topographical, ecological or geographical site which has the potential of yielding information of scientific value; or
- E. It is a geographically definable area possessing concentration of sites, buildings, structures, improvements or objects linked historically through location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling and/or association, in which the collective value of the improvements may be greater than the value of each individual improvement. (LQMC §7.06.020)

In summary, any property that meets one or more of the criteria for listing in the National Register or the California Register, or that is officially designated a historical resource by a local government agency falls under the protection of NHPA and/or CEQA. Depending on the nature, significance, integrity, and current condition of the property, the proper form of protection may range from on-site preservation to project effect mitigation, such as in-depth documentation for historic buildings and data recovery excavation for archaeological sites.

RECOMMENDATIONS

The key to successful cultural resource management is the identification and evaluation of resources early in the planning process for any project or program. The research results presented above demonstrate that the City of La Quinta contains a large part of one of the richest prehistoric archaeological treasures in the State of California, concentrated particularly along the former shoreline of ancient Lake Cahuilla. In addition, the City of La Quinta has under its stewardship not only a prominent local landmark in the La Quinta Hotel but also many mid-20th-century residential buildings built for people of ordinary means.

Contrary to popular views that dominated the study of community history in bygone years, the understanding and preservation of "total history," including representations of the lifeways of the less influential and less affluent, are at least as important as saving a great architectural landmark or the home of a great man. As development increases in the La Quinta area, and as more of the planning area is surveyed systematically for cultural resources, it is expected that additional resources will be identified and added to the city's ever-growing inventory.

The presence of a historic building/structure or an archaeological site on a piece of property, despite widespread misunderstanding, does not necessarily mean that the property has become "untouchable." When cultural resources are properly identified, accurately plotted, and carefully evaluated against established significance criteria, that information can be incorporated into development plans in a way that benefits both the developer and the preservationist. Even in cases where the preservation of the property proves infeasible, significant qualities about the property can and often are salvaged through mitigation measures despite the physical loss of the property.

In order to facilitate the proper identification and evaluation of potentially significant cultural resources, CRM TECH recommends that the City of La Quinta incorporate the following procedures into the planning process:

- Pursue government-to-government consultation with pertinent Native American representatives and tribal organizations, as determined by the NAHC, in order to

comply with the mandate of Senate Bill 18 on general plans or specific plans (OPR 2005:10-18).

- Establish and maintain channels of routine consultation with the Eastern Information Center at the University of California, Riverside, and local historic preservation groups such as the La Quinta Historical Society, the Coachella Valley History Museum, and the Coachella Valley Archaeological Society.
- Require all proposed project sites to be surveyed by a qualified archaeologist, historian, and/or architectural historian, as appropriate, to identify any potential cultural resources that may be affected, unless the preponderance of the evidence demonstrates that such survey is unnecessary.
- Maintain and expand as necessary the existing historical resources inventory to provide a comprehensive and up-to-date register of known cultural resources; maintain and update at regular intervals the citywide historical resources survey to reflect current status of cultural resources and potential cultural resources and to include non-traditional property types; establish guidelines and procedures to implement the landmark and district program outlined in the Historic Preservation Ordinance.
- Encourage property owners and other citizens to nominate qualified properties to the city's inventory system and/or federal or state registers; provide citizens with all incentives, assistance, and opportunities for historic preservation that are available through various federal, state, or city programs.
- Implement a systematic program to advance public awareness of the city's heritage, generate broad support for its preservation, and enhance community pride in the city.

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1856b Plat Map: Township No. 5 South Range No. 6 East, San Bernardino Meridian; surveyed in 1855-1856.
1856c Plat Map: Township No. 5 South Range No. 7 East, San Bernardino Meridian; surveyed in 1855-1856.
1856d Plat Map: Township No. 6 South Range No. 7 East, San Bernardino Meridian; surveyed in 1856.
1856e Plat Map: Township No. 6 South Range No. 8 East, San Bernardino Meridian; surveyed in 1856.
1856f Plat Map: Township No. 7 South Range No. 7 East, San Bernardino Meridian; surveyed in 1856.
1856g Plat Map: Township No. 7 South Range No. 8 East, San Bernardino Meridian; surveyed in 1856.
1903 Plat Map: Township No. 6 South Range No. 7 East, San Bernardino Meridian; surveyed in 1903.

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- 1905b Plat Map: Township No. 6 South Range No. 6 East, San Bernardino Meridian; surveyed in 1903.
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Strong, William Duncan

1929 *Aboriginal Society in Southern California*. University of California Publications in American Archaeology and Ethnology, Vol. 26. Reprinted by Malki Museum Press, Banning, California, 1972.

Tang, Bai "Tom"

2006 Summary of Findings: Citywide Historic Resources Survey Update, City of La Quinta, Riverside County, California. Report prepared for the City of La Quinta Community Development Department.

U.S. Census Bureau

n.d. Fact Finder. [Http://factfinder.census.gov](http://factfinder.census.gov).

USGS (United States Geological Survey, U.S. Department of the Interior)

1904 Map: Indio, Calif. (30', 1:125,000); surveyed in 1901.

1941a Map: Coachella, Calif. (15', 1:62,500); aerial photographs taken in 1941.

1941b Map: Edom, Calif. (15', 1:62,500); aerial photographs taken in 1941.

1941c Map: Toro Peak, Calif. (15', 1:62,500); aerial photographs taken in 1941.

1943 Map: Pinyon Well, Calif. (15', 1:62,500); aerial photographs taken in 1941.

1956 Map: Coachella, Calif. (15', 1:62,500); aerial photographs taken in 1952 and 1953, field-checked in 1955-1956.

1958a Map: Lost Horse Mtn., Calif. (15', 1:62,500); aerial photographs taken in 1956, field-checked in 1958.

1958b Map: Thousand Palms, Calif. (15', 1:62,500); aerial photographs taken in 1951 and 1956, field-checked in 1958.

1959 Map: Palm Desert, Calif. (15', 1:62,500); aerial photographs taken in 1954, field-checked in 1957 and 1959.

1972a Map: Indio, Calif. (7.5', 1:24,000); 1956 edition photorevised in 1972.

1972b Map: Valerie, Calif. (7.5', 1:24,000); 1956 edition photorevised in 1972.

1979 Map: Santa Ana, Calif. (1:250,000); 1959 edition revised.

1980 Map: La Quinta, Calif. (7.5', 1:24,000); 1959 edition photorevised in 1978.

1996 Map: Martinez Mountain, Calif. (7.5', 1:24,000); aerial photographs taken in 1954, photorevised in 1994.

APPENDIX 1

PERSONNEL QUALIFICATIONS

PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR/HISTORIAN
Bai "Tom" Tang, M.A.

Education

- 1988-1993 Graduate Program in Public History/Historic Preservation, UC Riverside.
1987 M.A., American History, Yale University, New Haven, Connecticut.
1982 B.A., History, Northwestern University, Xi'an, China.
- 2000 "Introduction to Section 106 Review," presented by the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation and the University of Nevada, Reno.
1994 "Assessing the Significance of Historic Archaeological Sites," presented by the Historic Preservation Program, University of Nevada, Reno.

Professional Experience

- 2002- Principal Investigator, CRM TECH, Riverside/Colton, California.
1993-2002 Project Historian/ Architectural Historian, CRM TECH, Riverside, California.
1993-1997 Project Historian, Greenwood and Associates, Pacific Palisades, California.
1991-1993 Project Historian, Archaeological Research Unit, UC Riverside.
1990 Intern Researcher, California State Office of Historic Preservation, Sacramento.
1990-1992 Teaching Assistant, History of Modern World, UC Riverside.
1988-1993 Research Assistant, American Social History, UC Riverside.
1985-1988 Research Assistant, Modern Chinese History, Yale University.
1985-1986 Teaching Assistant, Modern Chinese History, Yale University.
1982-1985 Lecturer, History, Xi'an Foreign Languages Institute, Xi'an, China.

Honors and Awards

- 1988-1990 University of California Graduate Fellowship, UC Riverside.
1985-1987 Yale University Fellowship, Yale University Graduate School.
1980, 1981 President's Honor List, Northwestern University, Xi'an, China.

Cultural Resources Management Reports

Preliminary Analyses and Recommendations Regarding California's Cultural Resources Inventory System (with Special Reference to Condition 14 of NPS 1990 Program Review Report). California State Office of Historic Preservation working paper, Sacramento, September 1990.

Numerous cultural resources management reports with the Archaeological Research Unit, Greenwood and Associates, and CRM TECH, since October 1991.

Membership

California Preservation Foundation.

PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR/ARCHAEOLOGIST **Michael Hogan, Ph.D., RPA***

Education

- | | |
|-----------|--|
| 1991 | Ph.D., Anthropology, University of California, Riverside. |
| 1981 | B.S., Anthropology, University of California, Riverside; with honors. |
| 1980-1981 | Education Abroad Program, Lima, Peru. |
| 2002 | Section 106 – National Historic Preservation Act: Federal Law at the Local Level. UCLA Extension Course #888. |
| 2002 | "Recognizing Historic Artifacts," workshop presented by Richard Norwood, Historical Archaeologist. |
| 2002 | "Wending Your Way through the Regulatory Maze," symposium presented by the Association of Environmental Professionals. |
| 1992 | "Southern California Ceramics Workshop," presented by Jerry Schaefer. |
| 1992 | "Historic Artifact Workshop," presented by Anne Duffield-Stoll. |

Professional Experience

- | | |
|-----------|---|
| 2002- | Principal Investigator, CRM TECH, Riverside/Colton, California. |
| 1999-2002 | Project Archaeologist/Field Director, CRM TECH, Riverside. |
| 1996-1998 | Project Director and Ethnographer, Statistical Research, Inc., Redlands. |
| 1992-1998 | Assistant Research Anthropologist, University of California, Riverside |
| 1992-1995 | Project Director, Archaeological Research Unit, U. C. Riverside. |
| 1993-1994 | Adjunct Professor, Riverside Community College, Mt. San Jacinto College, U.C. Riverside, Chapman University, and San Bernardino Valley College. |
| 1991-1992 | Crew Chief, Archaeological Research Unit, U. C. Riverside. |
| 1984-1998 | Archaeological Technician, Field Director, and Project Director for various southern California cultural resources management firms. |

Research Interests

Cultural Resource Management, Southern Californian Archaeology, Settlement and Exchange Patterns, Specialization and Stratification, Culture Change, Native American Culture, Cultural Diversity.

Cultural Resources Management Reports

Author and co-author of, contributor to, and principal investigator for numerous cultural resources management study reports since 1986.

Memberships

* Register of Professional Archaeologists.
Society for American Archaeology.
Society for California Archaeology.
Pacific Coast Archaeological Society.
Coachella Valley Archaeological Society.

PROJECT ARCHAEOLOGIST/REPORT WRITER Deirdre Encarnación, M.A.

Education

| | |
|------|--|
| 2003 | M.A., Anthropology, San Diego State University, California. |
| 2000 | B.A., Anthropology, minor in Biology, with honors; San Diego State University, California. |
| 1993 | A.A., Communications, Nassau Community College, Garden City, N.Y. |
| 2001 | Archaeological Field School, San Diego State University. |
| 2000 | Archaeological Field School, San Diego State University. |

Professional Experience

| | |
|-----------|--|
| 2004- | Project Archaeologist/Report Writer, CRM TECH, Riverside/Colton, California. |
| 2001-2003 | Part-time Lecturer, San Diego State University, California. |
| 2001 | Research Assistant for Dr. Lynn Gamble, San Diego State University. |
| 2001 | Archaeological Collection Catalog, SDSU Foundation. |

PROJECT ARCHAEOLOGIST
Nina Gallardo, B.A.

Education

2004 B.A., Anthropology/Law and Society, University of California, Riverside.

Professional Experience

2004- Project Archaeologist, CRM TECH, Riverside/Colton, California.
 • Surveys, excavations, mapping, and records searches.

Honors and Awards

2000-2002 Dean's Honors List, University of California, Riverside.

APPENDIX 2

**CORRESPONDENCE WITH
NATIVE AMERICAN REPRESENTATIVES***

* A total of 18 local Native American representatives were contacted; a sample letter is included in this report.

Subject: Sacred Land RS
Date: Monday, March 22, 2010 9:06 AM
From: Daniel Ballester <dballester@crmtech.us>
To: Dave Singleton <ds_nahc@pacbell.net>

Dave:

This is to request a Sacred Lands records search.

Name of project:
La Quinta General Plan
CRM TECH # 2429

Project size:
Within the city limits of the City of La Quinta

Location:
City of La Quinta, Riverside County, Calif.

USGS 7.5' quad sheet data:
Indio, La Quinta, Martinez Mountain, and Valerie, Calif.
Sections 25 and 36, T5S R6E, SBBM
Sections 16-20 and 28-32, T5S R7E, SBBM
Sections 1, 12, 13, 24, and 25, T6S R6E, SBBM
Sections 4-30 and 33-39, T6S R7E, SBBM
Sections 19, 30, and 31, T6S R8E, SBBM
Sections 4 and 5, T7S R7E, SBBM

Map attached.

Please call if you need more information or have any questions.

Results may be faxed to the number below.

I appreciate your assistance in this matter.

Daniel Ballester
CRM TECH
1016 E. Cooley Drive, Suite A/B
Colton, CA 92324
Tel.: 909-824-6400
Fax: 909-824-6405



April 21, 2010

Patricia Garcia-Tuck, Tribal Historic Preservation Officer
Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians
5401 Dinah Shore Drive
Palm Springs, CA 92264

RE: La Quinta General Plan Update
City of La Quinta, Riverside County
CRM TECH Contract #2429

Dear Ms. Garcia-Tuck:

As part of a cultural resources study for the project referenced above, I am writing to request your input on potential Native American cultural resources in or near the planning area. Please respond at your earliest convenience if you have any specific knowledge of sacred/religious sites or other sites of Native American traditional cultural value within or near the planning area. The lead agency for this project is the City of La Quinta for CEQA-compliance purposes.

The proposed project involves an update to the City of La Quinta's General Plan. The accompanying maps, based on the USGS La Quinta, Indio, Valerie, and Martinez Mountain, Calif., 7.5' quadrangles, show the planning area boundary in its entirety.

Any information, concerns or recommendations regarding cultural resources in the vicinity of the planning area may be forwarded to CRM TECH by telephone, e-mail, facsimile or standard mail. Requests for documentation or information we cannot provide will be forwarded to our client and/or the lead agency. We would also like to clarify that CRM TECH, as the cultural resources consultant for the project, is not the appropriate entity to initiate government-to-government consultations. Thank you for the time and effort in addressing this important matter.

Respectfully,

Laura Hensley Shaker
CRM TECH

Encl.: Project location map

APPENDIX 3

**CORRESPONDENCE WITH
LOCAL HISTORIC SOCIETIES**

Subject: LQ historical research inquiry
Date: Monday, June 7, 2010 10:56 AM
From: Terri Jacquemain <tjacquemain@crmtech.us>
To: Jess Siess <jesse@cvhm.org>

Hi there Jess Siess,

As part of the City of La Quinta's efforts to update its general plan, our company, CRM TECH, has been contracted to participate in updating city data regarding cultural resources. As you know, the City maintains a list of officially designated or recognized local historical points of interest, and has enacted a historic preservation ordinance as well as conducted citywide historical resources surveys in order to implement a systematic historic preservation program.

I am writing now to gather community input and concerns regarding La Quinta's cultural resources in terms of heritage, preservation, significance, redevelopment, etc., and also for additional historical background and/or information on potential cultural resources that you feel may have been previously neglected in historical accounts or inventories. Please feel free to respond directly and to forward my inquiry in any fashion to others who may wish to comment.

I thank you in advance for any time and effort you may have to devote to my inquiry.

Sincerely,
Terri Jacquemain

--

Terri Jacquemain, M.A.
Historian
CRM TECH
1016 East Cooley Drive, Suite A/B
Colton, CA 92324
(909) 824-6400 Office
(909) 824-6405 FAX
(909) 376.7845
tjacquemain@crmtech.us

Subject: La Quinta General Plan
Date: Monday, June 7, 2010 3:54 PM
From: Linda Williams <lindawilliams@windermere.com>
To: Terri Jacquemain <tjacquemain@crmtech.us>

Hi Terri,

I am responding to an email forwarded to me by Paula Ford from you. I would love to comment on historical preservation in La quinta. Would you please send me a copy of the city's list of historical points of interest and the historical preservation survey?

I will respond to you after looking over these two documents.

Thank you,
Linda Williams
760-774-9107

Subject: RE: LQ historical research inquiry
Date: Tuesday, June 8, 2010 9:06 AM
From: Jesse K. Siess <jesse@coachellavalleymuseum.org>
To: Terri Jacquemain <tjacquemain@crmtech.us>

Terri,

I am not sure how much help I can be to you. I have been in the museum field for 10 years now and worked for the National Trust, so I am well aware of what you are undertaking. But I am also a native of La Quinta, so I have that more emotional side as well.

For the most part I am sure that the important things, such as the LQ Hotel, Casa Del Gato, the packing house (LQ Real Estate building), and the old museum building, are all inventoried. With the loss of Point Happy Ranch and further development, we have lost a great deal. The historic resources that many of us knew growing up are now long gone.

I have no idea what else has been done or where the city stands with its historic resource survey. I assume that you have spoken with Johanna Wickmen at the LQ Museum along with Louise Neeley. Paula Ford is another old-timer.

Unfortunately, like the other desert cities, most of the history is based on collective memory rather than primary source research. We have original newspapers and other ephemera here for research, should you or someone from your firm would like to review it. You will often find some discrepancies, though through no one's fault, just oral histories over time can cause problems as you are well aware.

I am sorry that I am probably not much help, but if you have any specific questions feel free to email me.

Best,

Jesse

Jesse K. Siess

Executive Director

Coachella Valley History Museum

760.342.2828

760.898.3183 cell

82-616 Miles Avenue

Indio, CA 92201

Mailing:

P.O. Box 595

Indio, CA 92202

jesse@coachellavalleymuseum.org <mailto:jesse@coachellavalleymuseum.org>

Subject: RE: LQ historical research inquiry

Date: Tuesday, June 8, 2010 10:41 AM

From: Jesse K. Siess <jesse@coachellavalleymuseum.org>

To: Terri Jacquemain <tjacquemain@crmtech.us>

Terri,

Since I do not know what codes they have, I would have to say I do not know at this time how well the plan addresses these concerns. Perhaps I could suggest they are easier to access? On an aside, I think it is a bit of a mess, but at least there is an effort, which is more than what Indio is doing right now. A lot of locals are still upset at seeing what was done with Point Happy with the large, impacted houses placed in a way that intrudes on the older development and ruined a great deal of green space.

You have the adobe house that is right near the LQ Hotel property that the Scientologists bought? That should be on the survey as well as a couple of homes that are in the Shangri La neighborhood (the one next to Point Happy).

I returned to the desert a little over a year ago, so I probably did not talk to you about LQ, but your name and company sounded so familiar to me, it seems like I might of?

Again, anything I could do to help, just let me know.

Best,

Jesse

Subject: RE: La Quinta General Plan update inquiry

Date: Wednesday, June 9, 2010 9:01 PM

From: Johanna Wickman <johanna.wickman@rivlib.net>

To: Terri Jacquemain <tjacquemain@crmtech.us>

Terri,

I am copying this email on to Linda Williams, President of the La Quinta Historical Society, and I believe that she may have Louise's email address.

I'm not sure exactly what it is as far as cultural resources that you are looking for, or what has already been labeled a "cultural resource." I'm assuming that you are interested in buildings and historic sites based off of CRM's website, but I'm not aware offhand of what has already been designated a "cultural resource" or historic site in order to add to that list. What sort of historical background are you interested in? I'm not sure which inventories (general plan?) that you are talking about, so I can't say what historical accounts have been neglected.

Linda Williams would also be of help to you in this project.

I've got an exhibit opening this Friday, so I may not be available this week for a phone call, but I think if we discuss this over the phone that may clear some of this up. :)

Thanks,
--Johanna

Johanna Wickman
Museum Manager

La Quinta Museum
77-885 Avenida Montezuma
La Quinta, CA 92253
760.777.7189

APPENDIX 4

PREVIOUSLY RECORDED CULTURAL RESOURCES WITHIN A ONE-MILE RADIUS OF THE PLANNING AREA

| Number | Description |
|---------------|--|
| 33-000003 | Mine shaft |
| 33-000005 | Village complex |
| 33-000037 | Ceramic scatter; petroglyph |
| 33-000064 | Bedrock milling feature; ceramic scatter; fire hearth/ pit |
| 33-000119 | Ceramic scatter; fire hearth/ pit |
| 33-000142 | ? |
| 33-000148 | Lithic scatter; ceramic scatter; habitation debris; other |
| 33-000150 | Village complex |
| 33-000151 | Lithic scatter; ceramic scatter |
| 33-000158 | Ceramic scatter |
| 33-000193 | Ceramic scatter; petroglyph |
| 33-000208 | Ceramic scatter |
| 33-000296 | Lithic scatter; ceramic scatter; fire hearth/ pit; other |
| 33-000368 | Ceramic scatter |
| 33-000369 | Ceramic scatter |
| 33-000428 | Lithic scatter; ceramic scatter |
| 33-000626 | Lithic scatter; ceramic scatter; cairn/ rock feature |
| 33-000627 | Cairn/ rock feature |
| 33-000764 | Ceramic scatter; habitation debris |
| 33-000795 | Ceramic scatter |
| 33-000809 | Lithic scatter; ceramic scatter; habitation debris |
| 33-000848 | Ceramic scatter; trail/ linear earthworks |
| 33-000849 | Ceramic scatter |
| 33-000891 | Trail system; cairns |
| 33-001174 | Lithic scatter; fire hearth/ pit; habitation debris |
| 33-001176 | Lithic scatter; ceramic scatter; fire hearth/ pit; habitation debris |
| 33-001177 | Lithic scatter; ceramic scatter; fire hearth/ pit; habitation debris |
| 33-001178 | Lithic scatter; ceramic scatter; habitation debris |
| 33-001179 | Ceramic scatter; fire hearth/ pit; habitation debris; other (cremations) |
| 33-001180 | Lithic scatter; ceramic scatter; house pit (?); fire hearth/ pit; habitation debris |
| 33-001331 | Lithic scatter; ceramic scatter; bedrock milling feature; cairn; trail; rock shelter |
| 33-001332 | Lithic scatter; ceramic scatter; habitation debris |
| 33-001334 | Ceramic scatter |
| 33-001338 | Village site |
| 33-001339 | Lithic scatter; ceramic scatter; house pit (?); fire hearth/ pit; habitation debris |
| 33-001340 | Lithic scatter; ceramic scatter |
| 33-001342 | Ceramic scatter |
| 33-001343 | Campsite |
| 33-001344 | Campsite |
| 33-001346 | Lithic scatter; ceramic scatter |
| 33-001347 | Ceramic scatter; fire hearth/ pit |
| 33-001348 | Ceramic scatter |
| 33-001350 | Ceramic scatter; bedrock milling feature; house pit; rock shelter |

| | |
|-----------|--|
| 33-001351 | Ceramic scatter |
| 33-001530 | Lithic scatter; ceramic scatter; fire hearth/pit; habitation debris |
| 33-001603 | Cairn/rock feature; fire hearth/pit |
| 33-001637 | Lithic scatter; ceramic scatter; fire hearth/pit; habitation debris |
| 33-001638 | Lithic scatter; ceramic scatter; habitation debris |
| 33-001715 | Ceramic scatter |
| 33-001716 | Ceramic scatter |
| 33-001717 | Ceramic scatter |
| 33-001718 | Lithic scatter; ceramic scatter |
| 33-001756 | Lithic scatter; ceramic scatter; habitation debris |
| 33-001757 | Lithic scatter; ceramic scatter; habitation debris |
| 33-001758 | Lithic scatter; ceramic scatter |
| 33-001759 | Ceramic scatter; fire hearth/pit; habitation debris |
| 33-001760 | Ceramic scatter |
| 33-001761 | Lithic scatter; ceramic scatter; fire hearth/pit; shell beads |
| 33-001762 | Lithic scatter; ceramic scatter; fire hearth/pit; habitation debris |
| 33-001763 | Walls/gates/fences; graves/cemetery; trash scatter; ceramic scatter |
| 33-001764 | Adobe building; pump house; trash dump |
| 33-001766 | Lithic scatter; ceramic scatter; house pit; fire hearth/pit; habitation debris |
| 33-001767 | Lithic scatter; ceramic scatter; fire hearth/pit |
| 33-001769 | Lithic scatter; ceramic scatter; habitation debris |
| 33-001770 | Ceramic scatter |
| 33-001838 | Lithic scatter; ceramic scatter; fire hearth/pit |
| 33-001970 | Lithic scatter; ceramic scatter; fire hearth/pit; habitation debris |
| 33-001972 | Lithic scatter; ceramic scatter; fire hearth/pit; habitation debris |
| 33-001980 | Ceramic scatter; cremation remains |
| 33-001981 | Ceramic scatter |
| 33-001982 | Ceramic scatter |
| 33-001983 | Lithic scatter; ceramic scatter; habitation debris |
| 33-002195 | Ceramic scatter; fire hearth/pit |
| 33-002196 | Ceramic scatter; fire hearth/pit; habitation debris |
| 33-002199 | Lithic scatter; ceramic scatter; fire hearth/pit; habitation debris |
| 33-002200 | Lithic scatter; ceramic scatter; fire hearth/pit; habitation debris |
| 33-002789 | Ceramic scatter |
| 33-002822 | Bedrock milling feature |
| 33-002823 | Cairn/rock feature |
| 33-002824 | Cairn/rock feature |
| 33-002825 | Bedrock milling feature |
| 33-002826 | Bedrock milling feature |
| 33-002827 | Ceramic scatter; bedrock milling feature; fire hearth/pit; habitation debris |
| 33-002828 | Bedrock milling feature |
| 33-002842 | Lithic scatter; ceramic scatter; habitation debris |
| 33-002936 | Lithic scatter; ceramic scatter; habitation debris |
| 33-002975 | Ceramic scatter; habitation debris |

| | |
|-----------|--|
| 33-002976 | Lithic scatter; ceramic scatter; fire hearth/pit; habitation debris |
| 33-002997 | Ceramic scatter |
| 33-002999 | Ceramic scatter |
| 33-003000 | Ceramic scatter |
| 33-003001 | Ceramic scatter |
| 33-003004 | Ceramic scatter |
| 33-003005 | Lithic scatter; ceramic scatter; habitation debris |
| 33-003007 | Ceramic scatter; cremation remains |
| 33-003008 | Ceramic scatter |
| 33-003027 | Ceramic scatter; fire hearth/pit |
| 33-003131 | Lithic scatter; ceramic scatter |
| 33-003143 | Lithic scatter; ceramic scatter; fire hearth/pit; habitation debris |
| 33-003144 | Ceramic scatter; fire hearth/pit; cremation remains |
| 33-003209 | Ceramic scatter; cremation remains; grave/cemetery |
| 33-003322 | Ceramic scatter; fire hearth/pit; habitation debris |
| 33-003659 | Lithic scatter; ceramic scatter; glass fragments |
| 33-003667 | Ceramic scatter |
| 33-003668 | Ceramic scatter |
| 33-003676 | Bedrock milling feature |
| 33-003677 | Bedrock milling feature |
| 33-003678 | Bedrock milling feature |
| 33-003679 | Bedrock milling feature; ceramic scatter; habitation debris; trash scatter |
| 33-003680 | Ceramic scatter; fire hearth/pit |
| 33-003681 | Ceramic scatter; fire hearth/pit |
| 33-003682 | Lithic scatter; ceramic scatter; fire hearth/pit; habitation debris |
| 33-003795 | Lithic scatter; ceramic scatter; habitation debris |
| 33-003866 | Lithic scatter; ceramic scatter; fire hearth/pit; habitation debris |
| 33-003872 | Bedrock milling feature |
| 33-003873 | Bedrock milling feature |
| 33-003874 | Ceramic scatter |
| 33-003875 | Ceramic scatter |
| 33-003876 | Ceramic scatter |
| 33-003877 | Lithic scatter; ceramic scatter; habitation debris |
| 33-003878 | Ceramic scatter; bedrock milling feature; fire hearth/pit; habitation debris |
| 33-003879 | Bedrock milling feature |
| 33-003880 | Lithic scatter; ceramic scatter; cairn/rock feature; habitation debris |
| 33-003881 | Lithic scatter; ceramic scatter; fire hearth/pit |
| 33-003882 | Ceramic scatter |
| 33-003944 | Ceramic scatter |
| 33-003945 | Ceramic scatter |
| 33-004090 | Ceramic scatter; fire hearth/pit |
| 33-004091 | Reburied cremation remains |
| 33-004108 | Ceramic scatter |
| 33-004113 | Lithic scatter; ceramic scatter |

| | |
|-----------|--|
| 33-004114 | Lithic scatter; ceramic scatter; fire hearth/pit |
| 33-004168 | Ceramic scatter; fire hearth/pit; habitation debris |
| 33-004169 | Ceramic scatter; cremation remains |
| 33-004492 | Petroglyph |
| 33-004493 | Ceramic scatter |
| 33-004745 | Ceramic scatter |
| 33-004746 | Lithic scatter; ceramic scatter; fire hearth/pit |
| 33-004748 | Water conveyance system; wall/fence |
| 33-004749 | Structural foundation; trash scatter; water conveyance system; wall/fence |
| 33-004750 | Ceramic scatter; trash scatter |
| 33-004751 | Ceramic scatter; fire hearth/pit; trash scatter; water conveyance system |
| 33-004753 | Ceramic scatter |
| 33-004754 | Ceramic scatter; fire hearth/pit |
| 33-004756 | Water conveyance system; wall/fence |
| 33-005158 | Ceramic scatter |
| 33-005211 | Ceramic scatter; fire hearth/pit; habitation debris |
| 33-005212 | Ceramic scatter; fire hearth/pit |
| 33-005213 | Ceramic scatter |
| 33-005214 | Ceramic scatter |
| 33-005232 | Lithic scatter; ceramic scatter; fire hearth/pit; habitation debris; possible cremation remains |
| 33-005233 | Lithic scatter; ceramic scatter; habitation debris |
| 33-005319 | Ceramic scatter |
| 33-005320 | Ceramic scatter |
| 33-005321 | Cairn/rock feature; fire hearth/pit |
| 33-005322 | Bedrock milling feature; rock shelter |
| 33-005323 | Bedrock milling feature |
| 33-005324 | Bedrock milling feature |
| 33-005330 | Ceramic scatter |
| 33-005331 | Lithic scatter; ceramic scatter; habitation debris |
| 33-005332 | Lithic scatter; ceramic scatter |
| 33-005333 | Lithic scatter; ceramic scatter; fire hearth/pit; habitation debris |
| 33-005334 | Lithic scatter; ceramic scatter |
| 33-005335 | Lithic scatter; ceramic scatter |
| 33-005336 | Trash scatter |
| 33-005350 | Ceramic scatter; fire hearth/pit |
| 33-005351 | Lithic scatter; ceramic scatter; fire hearth/pit |
| 33-005352 | Hearth/pit; habitation debris |
| 33-005353 | Lithic scatter; ceramic scatter |
| 33-005354 | Landscaping; trash scatter; water conveyance system |
| 33-005511 | Reservoir; structural foundation; well; trash/dump scatter |
| 33-005552 | Cairn/rock feature |
| 33-005553 | Trail system |
| 33-005554 | Isolate: ceramic sherd |

| | |
|-----------|--|
| 33-005555 | Isolate: ceramic sherd |
| 33-005560 | Isolate: ceramic sherd |
| 33-005580 | Trash scatter |
| 33-005583 | Bedrock milling feature |
| 33-005584 | Isolate: glass fragment |
| 33-005585 | Isolate: glass fragment |
| 33-005586 | Isolate: glass fragment |
| 33-005587 | Isolate: glass fragment |
| 33-005588 | Isolate: metate |
| 33-005589 | Isolate: flakes |
| 33-005644 | Farm/ranch |
| 33-005645 | Single-family dwelling |
| 33-005647 | Farm/ranch |
| 33-005650 | Single-family dwelling |
| 33-005667 | Farm/ranch |
| 33-005683 | Adobe building |
| 33-005685 | Single-family dwelling; commercial building |
| 33-005705 | Canal /aqueduct |
| 33-005793 | Cairn/rock feature |
| 33-006043 | Ancillary building |
| 33-006853 | Village site |
| 33-006854 | Ceramic scatter |
| 33-006862 | Lithic scatter; ceramic scatter; habitation debris |
| 33-006864 | Ceramic scatter |
| 33-006865 | Lithic scatter; rock feature; habitation debris |
| 33-006866 | Lithic scatter; ceramic scatter; cairn/rock feature; habitation debris |
| 33-006867 | Ceramic scatter; habitation debris |
| 33-006868 | Lithic scatter; ceramic scatter; habitation debris |
| 33-006869 | Lithic scatter; ceramic scatter; habitation debris |
| 33-006870 | Trash scatter |
| 33-006871 | Ceramic scatter |
| 33-006873 | Lithic scatter; cairn/rock feature; habitation debris |
| 33-006874 | Ceramic scatter |
| 33-006875 | Ceramic scatter |
| 33-006876 | Lithic scatter; ceramic scatter; cairn/rock feature |
| 33-006877 | Lithic scatter; cairn/rock feature; habitation debris |
| 33-006878 | Lithic scatter; cairn/rock feature; habitation debris |
| 33-007254 | Single-family dwelling |
| 33-007255 | Commercial building |
| 33-007256 | Commercial building |
| 33-007257 | Commercial building |
| 33-007258 | Hotel/motel |
| 33-007259 | Single-family dwelling |
| 33-007260 | Single-family dwelling |

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| 33-007261 | Adobe building/structure |
| 33-007262 | Farm/ranch |
| 33-007263 | Ancillary building |
| 33-007264 | Single-family dwelling |
| 33-007535 | Cairn/rock feature |
| 33-007834 | Isolate: mano fragment |
| 33-007835 | Ceramic scatter; cairn/rock feature; habitation debris |
| 33-007839 | Lithic scatter; habitation debris |
| 33-007853 | Lithic scatter; ceramic scatter |
| 33-007854 | Ceramic scatter |
| 33-007855 | Ceramic scatter; fire hearth/pit |
| 33-007856 | Ceramic scatter |
| 33-007856 | Ceramic scatter |
| 33-007857 | Ceramic scatter |
| 33-007857 | Ceramic scatter |
| 33-007858 | Isolate: ceramic sherd |
| 33-007924 | Lithic scatter; ceramic scatter |
| 33-007929 | Ceramic scatter |
| 33-007930 | Isolate: ceramic sherd |
| 33-008028 | Lithic scatter |
| 33-008061 | Isolate: ceramic sherd |
| 33-008062 | Isolate: ceramic sherd |
| 33-008129 | Orchard |
| 33-008152 | Single-family dwellings; public utility buildings |
| 33-008154 | Lithic scatter; ceramic scatter; cairn/rock feature; habitation debris |
| 33-008155 | Ceramic scatter; cairn/rock feature; habitation debris |
| 33-008156 | Trash scatter |
| 33-008157 | Trash scatter |
| 33-008158 | Isolate: metal frame |
| 33-008159 | Isolate: habitation debris |
| 33-008160 | Isolate: habitation debris |
| 33-008165 | Highway/road |
| 33-008226 | Lithic scatter; ceramic scatter; hearths/pits; habitation debris |
| 33-008288 | Campsite; ceramic scatter |
| 33-008300 | Single-family dwelling |
| 33-008301 | Single-family dwelling |
| 33-008308 | Farm/ranch |
| 33-008309 | Farm/ranch |
| 33-008331 | Village site |
| 33-008364 | Ceramic scatter |
| 33-008365 | Ceramic scatter |
| 33-008366 | Fire hearth/pit |
| 33-008367 | Ceramic scatter |
| 33-008368 | Ceramic scatter |

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| 33-008369 | Structural foundations/pads; water conveyance system |
| 33-008370 | Ceramic scatter |
| 33-008371 | Lithic scatter; ceramic scatter |
| 33-008372 | Lithic scatter; ceramic scatter |
| 33-008373 | Lithic scatter; ceramic scatter; trash/dump scatter |
| 33-008374 | Ceramic scatter |
| 33-008375 | Lithic scatter; ceramic scatter |
| 33-008376 | Lithic scatter; ceramic scatter |
| 33-008377 | Ceramic scatter; trash scatter |
| 33-008378 | Ceramic scatter; trash scatter |
| 33-008379 | Ceramic scatter |
| 33-008381 | Lithic scatter; ceramic scatter |
| 33-008382 | Ceramic scatter |
| 33-008383 | Lithic scatter; ceramic scatter |
| 33-008384 | Lithic scatter; ceramic scatter; trash/dump scatter |
| 33-008385 | Ceramic scatter |
| 33-008386 | Ceramic scatter |
| 33-008388 | Farm/ranch |
| 33-008415 | Lithic scatter; ceramic scatter |
| 33-008416 | Lithic scatter; ceramic scatter |
| 33-008417 | Ceramic scatter |
| 33-008418 | Lithic scatter; ceramic scatter |
| 33-008419 | Ceramic scatter |
| 33-008420 | Ceramic scatter |
| 33-008421 | Ceramic scatter |
| 33-008422 | Lithic scatter; ceramic scatter |
| 33-008423 | Ceramic scatter |
| 33-008424 | Ceramic scatter |
| 33-008425 | Lithic scatter; ceramic scatter; habitation debris |
| 33-008426 | Ceramic scatter |
| 33-008427 | Lithic scatter; ceramic scatter; hearths/pits; habitation debris |
| 33-008428 | Lithic scatter; ceramic scatter; hearths/pits; habitation debris |
| 33-008429 | Lithic scatter; ceramic scatter; hearths/pits; habitation debris |
| 33-008430 | Lithic scatter; ceramic scatter; hearths/pits; habitation debris |
| 33-008431 | Ceramic scatter; cairn/rock feature; habitation debris |
| 33-008432 | Ceramic scatter; cairn/rock feature; habitation debris |
| 33-008434 | Ceramic scatter |
| 33-008664 | Bedrock milling feature |
| 33-008665 | Bedrock milling feature |
| 33-008666 | Trash scatter |
| 33-008667 | Trash scatter |
| 33-008668 | Trash scatter |
| 33-008669 | Trash scatter |
| 33-008670 | Isolate: ceramic sherd |

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| 33-008671 | Isolate: ceramic sherd |
| 33-008682 | Ceramic scatter; cremation remains |
| 33-008683 | Lithic scatter |
| 33-008684 | Trash scatter |
| 33-008685 | Ceramic scatter |
| 33-008687 | Isolate: biface fragment |
| 33-008688 | Isolate: mano fragment |
| 33-008692 | Lithic scatter; ceramic scatter; fire hearths/pits; habitation debris |
| 33-008725 | Ceramic scatter; fire hearths/pits; habitation debris |
| 33-008728 | Ceramic scatter; habitation debris |
| 33-008729 | Ceramic scatter; habitation debris |
| 33-008730 | Lithic scatter; ceramic scatter; habitation debris |
| 33-008731 | Ceramic scatter; fire hearths/pits; habitation debris |
| 33-008732 | Ceramic scatter; burials; habitation debris |
| 33-008733 | Ceramic scatter; habitation debris |
| 33-008734 | Lithic scatter; ceramic scatter; habitation debris |
| 33-008735 | Ceramic scatter; habitation debris |
| 33-008736 | Ceramic scatter; habitation debris |
| 33-008737 | Ceramic scatter; habitation debris |
| 33-008738 | Ceramic scatter; habitation debris |
| 33-008739 | Ceramic scatter; habitation debris |
| 33-008740 | Lithic scatter; ceramic scatter; habitation debris |
| 33-008741 | Lithic scatter; ceramic scatter; habitation debris |
| 33-008742 | Ceramic scatter; habitation debris |
| 33-008748 | Lithic scatter; ceramic scatter; cairn/rock feature; habitation debris |
| 33-008753 | Single-family dwelling |
| 33-008758 | Ceramic scatter |
| 33-008759 | Lithic scatter; ceramic scatter |
| 33-008760 | Bedrock milling feature |
| 33-008761 | Trail |
| 33-008762 | Ceramic scatter |
| 33-008844 | Isolate: ceramic sherd |
| 33-008845 | Isolate: ceramic sherd |
| 33-008919 | Isolate: ceramic sherd |
| 33-008920 | Isolate: ceramic sherd |
| 33-008921 | Isolate: shell fragment |
| 33-008922 | Isolate: ceramic sherd |
| 33-008943 | Fire hearths/pits |
| 33-008944 | Isolate: ceramic sherds |
| 33-008945 | Isolate: ceramic sherds |
| 33-008946 | Isolate: ceramic sherd |
| 33-008955 | Ceramic scatter |
| 33-008956 | Ceramic scatter |
| 33-008957 | Ceramic scatter |

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| 33-008958 | Ceramic scatter |
| 33-008959 | Ceramic scatter |
| 33-008960 | Ceramic scatter |
| 33-008961 | Ceramic scatter |
| 33-008964 | Ceramic scatter |
| 33-008965 | Refuse scatter |
| 33-008966 | Ceramic scatter |
| 33-008967 | Ceramic scatter |
| 33-008971 | Ceramic scatter |
| 33-008972 | Ceramic scatter |
| 33-008973 | Ceramic scatter |
| 33-008974 | Ceramic scatter |
| 33-008975 | Ceramic scatter |
| 33-008976 | Ceramic scatter |
| 33-008977 | Ceramic scatter |
| 33-008978 | Ceramic scatter |
| 33-008979 | Lithic scatter |
| 33-008980 | Ceramic scatter |
| 33-008981 | Ceramic scatter |
| 33-008982 | Ceramic scatter |
| 33-008983 | Ceramic scatter |
| 33-008984 | Trash scatter |
| 33-008985 | Ceramic scatter |
| 33-008986 | Ceramic scatter |
| 33-008987 | Ceramic scatter |
| 33-008988 | Ceramic scatter |
| 33-008989 | Ceramic scatter |
| 33-008990 | Ceramic scatter |
| 33-008991 | Ceramic scatter |
| 33-008992 | Ceramic scatter |
| 33-008993 | Ceramic scatter |
| 33-008994 | Ceramic scatter |
| 33-008995 | Ceramic scatter |
| 33-008996 | Ceramic scatter |
| 33-008997 | Ceramic scatter |
| 33-008998 | Ceramic scatter |
| 33-008999 | Ceramic scatter |
| 33-009000 | Ceramic scatter |
| 33-009001 | Ceramic scatter |
| 33-009002 | Ceramic scatter |
| 33-009003 | Ceramic scatter |
| 33-009004 | Ceramic scatter |
| 33-009005 | Ceramic scatter |
| 33-009008 | Ceramic scatter |

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| 33-009009 | Ceramic scatter |
| 33-009010 | Lithic scatter; ceramic scatter |
| 33-009011 | Ceramic scatter |
| 33-009012 | Ceramic scatter; cairn/rock feature |
| 33-009013 | Ceramic scatter |
| 33-009015 | Isolate: ceramic sherd |
| 33-009016 | Isolate: ceramic sherd |
| 33-009017 | Isolate: ceramic sherd and lithic flake |
| 33-009018 | Isolate: ceramic sherd |
| 33-009019 | Isolate: ceramic sherd |
| 33-009020 | Isolate: ceramic sherds |
| 33-009021 | Isolate: ceramic sherds |
| 33-009022 | Isolate: mano |
| 33-009023 | Isolate: ceramic sherds |
| 33-009043 | Lithic scatter; ceramic scatter; habitation debris |
| 33-009044 | Isolate: flake |
| 33-009045 | Isolate: flake |
| 33-009180 | Ceramic scatter |
| 33-009181 | Lithic scatter |
| 33-009461 | Habitation debris |
| 33-009498 | Southern Pacific Railroad |
| 33-009499 | Ceramic scatter |
| 33-009501 | Ceramic scatter |
| 33-009502 | Ceramic scatter |
| 33-009503 | Ceramic scatter |
| 33-009504 | Ceramic scatter |
| 33-009505 | Ceramic scatter |
| 33-009506 | Ceramic scatter |
| 33-009507 | Ceramic scatter |
| 33-009508 | Ceramic scatter |
| 33-009509 | Ceramic scatter |
| 33-009513 | Lithic scatter; ceramic scatter |
| 33-009514 | Ceramic scatter |
| 33-009515 | Ceramic scatter; cairn/rock feature |
| 33-009516 | Lithic scatter; ceramic scatter; burials |
| 33-009517 | Ceramic scatter; burials |
| 33-009545 | Petroglyphs |
| 33-009546 | Ceramic scatter |
| 33-009547 | Habitation debris |
| 33-009556 | Ceramic scatter/refuse scatter |
| 33-009556 | Ceramic scatter; trash scatter |
| 33-009557 | Refuse scatter |
| 33-009557 | Trash scatter |
| 33-009558 | Ceramic scatter |

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| 33-009560 | Ceramic scatter |
| 33-009561 | Ceramic scatter |
| 33-009562 | Ceramic scatter |
| 33-009563 | Ceramic scatter |
| 33-009564 | Ceramic scatter |
| 33-009565 | Isolate: ceramic sherd |
| 33-009566 | Isolate: ceramic sherd |
| 33-009567 | Isolate: ceramic sherd |
| 33-009568 | Isolate: ceramic sherds |
| 33-009569 | Isolate: ceramic sherd |
| 33-009571 | Isolate: ceramic sherd |
| 33-009572 | Isolate: ceramic sherd |
| 33-009573 | Isolate: ceramic sherd and flake |
| 33-009574 | Isolate: ceramic sherd |
| 33-009578 | Isolate: ceramic sherd |
| 33-009580 | Isolate: ceramic sherd |
| 33-009581 | Ceramic scatter |
| 33-009582 | Isolate: ceramic sherds |
| 33-009583 | Isolate: ceramic sherd |
| 33-009584 | Ceramic scatter |
| 33-009586 | Isolate: ceramic sherd |
| 33-009587 | Isolate: ceramic sherds |
| 33-009588 | Isolate: ceramic sherd |
| 33-009589 | Isolate: ceramic sherd |
| 33-009590 | Isolate: ceramic sherd |
| 33-009591 | Isolate: ceramic sherds |
| 33-009592 | Isolate: ceramic sherd |
| 33-009594 | Isolate: ceramic sherds |
| 33-009595 | Isolate: ceramic sherd |
| 33-009596 | Isolate: ceramic sherd |
| 33-009598 | Isolate: ceramic sherds |
| 33-009643 | Habitation debris; trash scatter |
| 33-009644 | Habitation debris; trash scatter |
| 33-009645 | Habitation debris |
| 33-009727 | Ceramic scatter |
| 33-009728 | Lithic scatter; ceramic scatter; burials |
| 33-009733 | Isolate: ceramic sherd |
| 33-009752 | Ceramic scatter; habitation debris |
| 33-009895 | Single-family dwelling |
| 33-009896 | Single-family dwelling |
| 33-010795 | Trash scatter |
| 33-010797 | Isolate: ceramic sherd |
| 33-010798 | Isolate: cremation |
| 33-010799 | Fire hearth/pit |

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| 33-010800 | Lithic scatter; ceramic scatter; fire hearths/pits |
| 33-010801 | Ceramic scatter; trash scatter |
| 33-010802 | Lithic scatter; ceramic scatter |
| 33-010803 | Ceramic scatter; trash scatter |
| 33-010804 | Lithic scatter; ceramic scatter; trash scatter |
| 33-010805 | Trash scatter |
| 33-010806 | Lithic scatter; ceramic scatter |
| 33-010807 | Lithic scatter; ceramic scatter; fire hearths/pits |
| 33-010808 | Lithic scatter; ceramic scatter |
| 33-010809 | Lithic scatter; ceramic scatter; fire hearths/pits |
| 33-010810 | Ceramic scatter; tortoise carapace |
| 33-010811 | Orchard |
| 33-010814 | Isolate: ceramic sherd |
| 33-010905 | Lithic scatter; ceramic scatter |
| 33-010975 | Ceramic scatter |
| 33-010996 | Isolate: shell fragment |
| 33-010997 | Isolate: shell fragment |
| 33-010998 | Isolate: shell fragment |
| 33-010999 | Isolate: ceramic sherd |
| 33-011000 | Isolate: shell fragment |
| 33-011001 | Isolate: ceramic sherd |
| 33-011002 | Isolate: ceramic sherd |
| 33-011007 | Trash scatter; wall |
| 33-011088 | Isolate: mano |
| 33-011114 | Lithic scatter; ceramic scatter; habitation debris |
| 33-011115 | Lithic scatter; ceramic scatter; habitation debris |
| 33-011116 | Ceramic scatter; habitation debris |
| 33-011117 | Ceramic scatter; habitation debris |
| 33-011118 | Lithic scatter; ceramic scatter; habitation debris |
| 33-011124 | Ceramic scatter |
| 33-011125 | Lithic scatter |
| 33-011127 | Cairns/rock feature |
| 33-011129 | Highway/road |
| 33-011179 | Isolate: ceramic sherd |
| 33-011180 | Isolate: ceramic sherd |
| 33-011181 | Isolate: ceramic sherd |
| 33-011210 | Isolate: ceramic sherds |
| 33-011211 | Isolate: ceramic sherds |
| 33-011212 | Isolate: ceramic sherds |
| 33-011213 | Isolate: ceramic sherds |
| 33-011214 | Isolate: ceramic sherds |
| 33-011271 | Ceramic scatter; habitation debris |
| 33-011272 | Habitation debris; cremation remains |
| 33-011273 | Habitation debris |

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| 33-011274 | Isolate: ceramic sherd |
| 33-011337 | Structural foundation; water conveyance system |
| 33-011338 | Structural foundation; water conveyance system |
| 33-011339 | Structural foundation; water conveyance system |
| 33-011340 | Highway/road |
| 33-011341 | Isolate: ceramic sherd |
| 33-011342 | Isolate: ceramic sherd |
| 33-011343 | Isolate: ceramic sherd |
| 33-011344 | Isolate: ceramic sherd |
| 33-011345 | Isolate: ceramic sherd |
| 33-011346 | Isolate: ceramic sherd |
| 33-011347 | Isolate: ceramic sherd |
| 33-011348 | Isolate: ceramic sherd |
| 33-011349 | Isolate: ceramic sherd |
| 33-011350 | Isolate: ceramic sherd |
| 33-011353 | Isolate: ceramic sherds |
| 33-011354 | Isolate: mano fragment |
| 33-011356 | Ceramic scatter; habitation debris |
| 33-011362 | Habitation debris |
| 33-011363 | Lithic scatter; ceramic scatter; habitation debris |
| 33-011376 | Isolate: ceramic sherd |
| 33-011377 | Ceramic scatter |
| 33-011378 | Ceramic scatter |
| 33-011379 | Isolate: ceramic sherd |
| 33-011380 | Isolate: glass fragment |
| 33-011381 | Isolate: glass fragment |
| 33-011382 | Isolate: glass fragment |
| 33-011413 | Lithic scatter; ceramic scatter; glass fragments |
| 33-011414 | Lithic scatter; ceramic scatter |
| 33-011437 | Lithic scatter; ceramic scatter; animal bones; groundstone |
| 33-011438 | Lithic scatter; ceramic scatter |
| 33-011439 | Trash scatter |
| 33-011440 | Ceramic scatter |
| 33-011476 | Commercial building |
| 33-011570 | Lithic scatter |
| 33-011573 | Lithic scatter; ceramic scatter |
| 33-011583 | Farm/ranch |
| 33-011584 | Trash scatter |
| 33-011594 | Ceramic scatter |
| 33-011636 | Ceramic scatter |
| 33-012188 | Ceramic scatter |
| 33-012259 | Isolate: ceramic sherds |
| 33-012267 | Ceramic scatter |
| 33-012280 | Ceramic scatter |

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| 33-012281 | Ceramic scatter; habitation debris |
| 33-012283 | Ceramic scatter |
| 33-012284 | Ceramic scatter |
| 33-012285 | Isolate: ceramic sherd |
| 33-012286 | Isolate: ceramic sherd |
| 33-012298 | Lithic scatter; ceramic scatter |
| 33-012299 | Lithic scatter; ceramic scatter |
| 33-012300 | Lithic scatter; ceramic scatter |
| 33-012301 | Lithic scatter; ceramic scatter |
| 33-012302 | Lithic scatter; ceramic scatter |
| 33-012317 | Isolate: flake |
| 33-012320 | Ceramic scatter |
| 33-012321 | Ceramic scatter |
| 33-012404 | Ceramic scatter; hearths/pits; habitation debris |
| 33-012430 | Lithic scatter; ceramic scatter |
| 33-012431 | Ceramic scatter |
| 33-012526 | Lithic scatter; ceramic scatter; habitation debris; glass fragments |
| 33-012527 | Isolate: ceramic sherd |
| 33-012528 | Isolate: mano fragment |
| 33-012529 | Isolate: ceramic sherds |
| 33-012673 | Ceramic scatter |
| 33-012674 | Isolate: ceramic sherds |
| 33-012675 | Isolate: flakes |
| 33-012676 | Isolate: flakes |
| 33-012677 | Isolate: flakes |
| 33-012678 | Isolate: flakes/mano fragment |
| 33-012680 | Ceramic scatter |
| 33-012681 | Isolate: ceramic sherds |
| 33-012692 | Isolate: ceramic sherd |
| 33-012702 | Isolate: ceramic sherd |
| 33-012703 | Isolate: ceramic sherds |
| 33-012704 | Isolate: flake |
| 33-012705 | Isolate: ceramic sherd |
| 33-012706 | Isolate: ceramic sherd |
| 33-012707 | Isolate: ceramic sherd |
| 33-012708 | Isolate: ceramic sherd |
| 33-012709 | Isolate: ceramic sherd |
| 33-012710 | Isolate: ceramic sherd |
| 33-012711 | Isolate: ceramic sherd |
| 33-012712 | Isolate: ceramic sherd |
| 33-012713 | Isolate: ceramic sherd |
| 33-012714 | Isolate: ceramic sherd |
| 33-012715 | Isolate: ceramic sherd |
| 33-012716 | Isolate: ceramic sherd |

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| 33-012717 | Isolate: ceramic sherd |
| 33-012718 | Isolate: flakes |
| 33-012719 | Isolate: ceramic sherd |
| 33-012756 | Lithic scatter; ceramic scatter; trash/dump scatter |
| 33-012757 | Well |
| 33-012758 | Well |
| 33-012923 | Ceramic scatter; trash scatter |
| 33-012924 | Ceramic scatter; trash scatter |
| 33-012951 | Lithic scatter; ceramic scatter |
| 33-012952 | Lithic scatter; ceramic scatter |
| 33-012953 | Ceramic scatter |
| 33-012954 | Lithic scatter; ceramic scatter |
| 33-012956 | Lithic scatter; ceramic scatter |
| 33-012974 | Trail |
| 33-012975 | Ceramic scatter; trail |
| 33-012976 | Ceramic scatter |
| 33-012977 | Ceramic scatter; cobble mounds |
| 33-012978 | Ceramic scatter |
| 33-013064 | Farm; water conveyance system; trash scatter |
| 33-013065 | Structural foundations/structure pads; trash scatter |
| 33-013086 | Trail |
| 33-013098 | Isolate: groundstone |
| 33-013099 | Isolate: flake |
| 33-013100 | Isolate: groundstone |
| 33-013101 | Isolate: groundstone |
| 33-013102 | Isolate: ceramic sherd |
| 33-013103 | Lithic scatter |
| 33-013104 | Ceramic scatter |
| 33-013108 | Lithic scatter; ceramic scatter |
| 33-013165 | Foundations/structure pads |
| 33-013204 | Farm/ranch |
| 33-013250 | Cremation remains |
| 33-013251 | Farm/ranch |
| 33-013271 | Lithic scatter; ceramic scatter |
| 33-013278 | Hearths/pits |
| 33-013279 | Hearths/pits |
| 33-013283 | Ceramic scatter |
| 33-013296 | Lithic scatter; ceramic scatter; cremation remains |
| 33-013297 | Lithic scatter; ceramic scatter; cremation remains |
| 33-013306 | Lithic scatter; ceramic scatter; trash scatter |
| 33-013315 | Ceramic scatter |
| 33-013316 | Ceramic scatter |
| 33-013317 | Ceramic scatter |
| 33-013318 | Ceramic scatter |

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| 33-013349 | Lithic scatter; ceramic scatter |
| 33-013350 | Structural foundations/pads; water conveyance system |
| 33-013351 | Structural foundations/pads; orchard |
| 33-013352 | Structural foundations/pads; orchard |
| 33-013353 | Trash scatter |
| 33-013400 | Isolate: ceramic sherd |
| 33-013461 | Ceramic scatter |
| 33-013636 | Ceramic scatter |
| 33-013637 | Ceramic scatter |
| 33-013638 | Ceramic scatter |
| 33-013639 | Isolate: mano fragment |
| 33-013754 | Lithic scatter; ceramic scatter |
| 33-013755 | Ceramic scatter |
| 33-013756 | Ceramic scatter |
| 33-013757 | Ceramic scatter |
| 33-013758 | Lithic scatter; ceramic scatter |
| 33-013826 | Single-family dwelling |
| 33-013834 | Ceramic scatter |
| 33-013837 | Ceramic scatter; habitation debris |
| 33-013894 | Lithic scatter; ceramic scatter; trail; quarry |
| 33-013926 | Trash scatter |
| 33-013975 | Single-family dwelling |
| 33-014224 | Single-family dwelling |
| 33-014225 | Single-family dwelling; ancillary buildings |
| 33-014226 | Single-family dwelling; ancillary buildings |
| 33-014270 | Trash scatter |
| 33-014271 | Trash scatter |
| 33-014274 | Orchard; trash scatter |
| 33-014276 | Foundation, trash scatter; well |
| 33-014277 | Isolate: ceramic sherd |
| 33-014278 | Isolate: ceramic sherd |
| 33-014280 | Ceramic scatter; burial; shell beads; charcoal |
| 33-014359 | Single-family dwelling |
| 33-014360 | Single-family dwelling |
| 33-014361 | Isolate: ceramic sherd |
| 33-014362 | Isolate: ceramic sherd |
| 33-014364 | Isolate: ceramic sherd |
| 33-014365 | Isolate: ceramic sherd |
| 33-014376 | Single-family dwelling |
| 33-014377 | Ancillary building |
| 33-014398 | Lithic scatter; ceramic scatter |
| 33-014735 | Ceramic scatter |
| 33-014738 | Single-family dwelling |
| 33-014744 | Isolate: glass fragment |

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| 33-014844 | Bedrock milling feature |
| 33-014845 | Bedrock milling feature |
| 33-014846 | Bedrock milling feature |
| 33-014847 | Bedrock milling feature |
| 33-014853 | Isolate: flake |
| 33-014854 | Isolate: ceramic sherd |
| 33-014856 | Ceramic scatter |
| 33-014857 | Lithic scatter |
| 33-014858 | Cairns/rock feature |
| 33-014903 | Single-family dwelling |
| 33-014904 | Isolate: mano |
| 33-014940 | Single-family dwelling |
| 33-014985 | Ceramic scatter |
| 33-014986 | Ceramic scatter |
| 33-014987 | Cairn/rock feature |
| 33-014988 | Bedrock milling feature |
| 33-014989 | Isolate: ceramic sherd |
| 33-015014 | Single-family dwelling |
| 33-015038 | Lithic scatter; ceramic scatter |
| 33-015039 | Lithic scatter; ceramic scatter |
| 33-015040 | Lithic scatter; ceramic scatter |
| 33-015041 | Lithic scatter; ceramic scatter |
| 33-015042 | Lithic scatter; ceramic scatter |
| 33-015043 | Lithic scatter; ceramic scatter |
| 33-015058 | Village site |
| 33-015059 | Fire hearths/pits |
| 33-015062 | Ceramic scatter |
| 33-015063 | Ceramic scatter |
| 33-015064 | Isolate: ceramic sherd |
| 33-015065 | Isolate: ceramic sherd |
| 33-015066 | Isolate: fired clay |
| 33-015077 | Lithic scatter |
| 33-015078 | Lithic scatter |
| 33-015152 | Ceramic scatter; habitation debris |
| 33-015303 | Isolate: ceramic sherd |
| 33-015327 | Lithic scatter; ceramic scatter; habitation debris |
| 33-015328 | Lithic scatter; ceramic scatter; habitation debris |
| 33-015433 | Isolate: groundstone |
| 33-015451 | Isolate: flake |
| 33-015452 | Isolate: flake |
| 33-015453 | Single-family dwelling |
| 33-015456 | Single-family dwelling |
| 33-015457 | Single-family dwelling |
| 33-015458 | Single-family dwelling |

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| 33-015459 | Single-family dwelling |
| 33-015460 | Single-family dwelling |
| 33-015461 | Single-family dwelling |
| 33-015462 | Single-family dwelling |
| 33-015463 | Single-family dwelling |
| 33-015464 | Single-family dwelling |
| 33-015465 | Single-family dwelling |
| 33-015466 | Single-family dwelling |
| 33-015467 | Single-family dwelling |
| 33-015468 | Single-family dwelling |
| 33-015469 | Single-family dwelling |
| 33-015470 | Single-family dwelling |
| 33-015471 | Hotel/ /motel |
| 33-015472 | Hotel/motel |
| 33-015473 | Hotel/motel |
| 33-015474 | Single-family dwelling |
| 33-015475 | Single-family dwelling |
| 33-015476 | Single-family dwelling |
| 33-015477 | Farm/ranch |
| 33-015478 | Single-family dwelling |
| 33-015479 | Commercial building |
| 33-015480 | Commercial building |
| 33-015481 | Single-family dwelling |
| 33-015482 | Single-family dwelling |
| 33-015483 | Single-family dwelling |
| 33-015484 | Single-family dwelling |
| 33-015485 | Single-family dwelling |
| 33-015486 | Farm/ranch |
| 33-015487 | Single-family dwelling |
| 33-015488 | Single-family dwelling |
| 33-015489 | Single-family dwelling |
| 33-015490 | Single-family dwelling |
| 33-015491 | Single-family dwelling |
| 33-015492 | Multiple-family dwelling |
| 33-015493 | Single-family dwelling |
| 33-015494 | Single-family dwelling |
| 33-015495 | Multiple-family dwelling |
| 33-015496 | Single-family dwelling |
| 33-015497 | Single-family dwelling |
| 33-015498 | Single-family dwelling |
| 33-015499 | Single-family dwelling |
| 33-015500 | Single-family dwelling |
| 33-015501 | Single-family dwelling |
| 33-015502 | Single-family dwelling |

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| 33-015503 | Single-family dwelling |
| 33-015504 | Single-family dwelling |
| 33-015505 | Single-family dwelling |
| 33-015506 | Single-family dwelling |
| 33-015507 | Single-family dwelling |
| 33-015508 | Single-family dwelling |
| 33-015509 | Single-family dwelling |
| 33-015510 | Single-family dwelling |
| 33-015511 | Single-family dwelling |
| 33-015512 | Single-family dwelling |
| 33-015513 | Single-family dwelling |
| 33-015514 | Single-family dwelling |
| 33-015515 | Single-family dwelling |
| 33-015516 | Single-family dwelling |
| 33-015517 | Single-family dwelling |
| 33-015518 | Single-family dwelling |
| 33-015519 | Urban design feature |
| 33-015520 | Single-family dwelling |
| 33-015521 | Single-family dwelling |
| 33-015522 | Single-family dwelling |
| 33-015523 | Single-family dwelling |
| 33-015524 | Single-family dwelling |
| 33-015525 | Single-family dwelling |
| 33-015526 | Single-family dwelling |
| 33-015527 | Single-family dwelling |
| 33-015528 | Single-family dwelling |
| 33-015529 | Single-family dwelling |
| 33-015530 | Single-family dwelling |
| 33-015531 | Single-family dwelling |
| 33-015532 | Single-family dwelling |
| 33-015533 | Single-family dwelling |
| 33-015534 | Single-family dwelling |
| 33-015535 | Single-family dwelling |
| 33-015536 | Single-family dwelling |
| 33-015537 | Single-family dwelling |
| 33-015538 | Single-family dwelling |
| 33-015539 | Single-family dwelling |
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| 33-015541 | Single-family dwelling |
| 33-015542 | Single-family dwelling |
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| 33-015544 | Single-family dwelling |
| 33-015545 | Single-family dwelling |
| 33-015546 | Single-family dwelling |

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| 33-015547 | Single-family dwelling |
| 33-015548 | Single-family dwelling |
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| 33-015566 | Single-family dwelling |
| 33-015567 | Single-family dwelling |
| 33-015568 | Single-family dwelling |
| 33-015569 | Single-family dwelling |
| 33-015570 | Single-family dwelling |
| 33-015571 | Single-family dwelling |
| 33-015572 | Single-family dwelling |
| 33-015573 | Single-family dwelling |
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| 33-015575 | Single-family dwelling |
| 33-015576 | Single-family dwelling |
| 33-015577 | Single-family dwelling |
| 33-015578 | Single-family dwelling |
| 33-015579 | Single-family dwelling |
| 33-015580 | Single-family dwelling |
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| 33-015589 | Single-family dwelling |
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| 33-015591 | Single-family dwelling |
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| 33-015597 | Single-family dwelling |
| 33-015598 | Single-family dwelling |
| 33-015599 | Single-family dwelling |
| 33-015600 | Single-family dwelling |
| 33-015601 | Single-family dwelling |
| 33-015602 | Single-family dwelling |
| 33-015603 | Single-family dwelling |
| 33-015604 | Single-family dwelling |
| 33-015605 | Single-family dwelling |
| 33-015606 | Single-family dwelling |
| 33-015607 | Single-family dwelling |
| 33-015608 | Single-family dwelling |
| 33-015609 | Single-family dwelling |
| 33-015610 | Single-family dwelling |
| 33-015611 | Single-family dwelling |
| 33-015612 | Single-family dwelling |
| 33-015613 | Single-family dwelling |
| 33-015614 | Single-family dwelling |
| 33-015615 | Single-family dwelling |
| 33-015616 | Single-family dwelling |
| 33-015617 | Single-family dwelling |
| 33-015618 | Single-family dwelling |
| 33-015619 | Single-family dwelling |
| 33-015625 | Single-family dwelling |
| 33-015626 | Single-family dwelling |
| 33-015628 | Commerical building |
| 33-015629 | Single-family dwelling |
| 33-015630 | Single-family dwelling |
| 33-015631 | Single-family dwelling |
| 33-015632 | Single-family dwelling |
| 33-015633 | Single-family dwelling |
| 33-015634 | Single-family dwelling |
| 33-015635 | Single-family dwelling |
| 33-015636 | Single-family dwelling |
| 33-015637 | Single-family dwelling |
| 33-015638 | Single-family dwelling |
| 33-015639 | Single-family dwelling |
| 33-015641 | Habitation debris; cremation remains |

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| 33-015733 | Single-family dwelling |
| 33-015997 | Single-family dwelling |
| 33-016129 | Automobile |
| 33-016145 | Isolate: ceramic sherds |
| 33-016152 | Isolate: metate |
| 33-016165 | Isolate: metal can |
| 33-016166 | Isolate: metal can |
| 33-016167 | Fire hearth/pit |
| 33-016172 | Isolate: ceramic sherd |
| 33-016197 | Trail |
| 33-016198 | Lithic scatter; quarry; mine |
| 33-016201 | Cairns/rock feature |
| 33-016202 | Cairns/rock feature |
| 33-016216 | Trail |
| 33-016252 | Lithic scatter; ceramic scatter; other (burials) |
| 33-016777 | Lithic scatter; ceramic scatter |
| 33-016778 | Trash scatter |
| 33-016780 | Ceramic scatter |
| 33-016781 | Ceramic scatter |
| 33-016782 | Trash scatter |
| 33-016785 | Utility poles |
| 33-016786 | Single-family dwelling |
| 33-016787 | Single-family dwelling |
| 33-016950 | Ceramic scatter; cairn/rock feature |
| 33-016995 | Isolate: flake |
| 33-016996 | Isolate: flake |
| 33-016997 | Isolate: mano |
| 33-016998 | Isolate: flake |
| 33-017159 | Water conveyance system |
| 33-017247 | Ceramic scatter |
| 33-017248 | Ceramic scatter |
| 33-017249 | Ceramic scatter |
| 33-017259 | Water conveyance system |
| 33-017348 | Multiple-family dwelling |
| 33-017358 | Hotel/motel |
| 33-017359 | Hotel/motel |
| 33-017360 | Hotel/motel |
| 33-017384 | Single-family dwelling |
| 33-017385 | Single-family dwelling |
| 33-017551 | Single-family dwelling; commercial building |
| 33-017574 | Single-family dwelling; gallery |
| 33-017751 | Isolate: mano |
| 33-017753 | Isolate: mano |
| 33-017754 | Isolate: pumice |

33-017755 Trash scatter
33-017756 Isolate: groundstone
33-017757 Isolate: ceramic sherds; flakes